FROM

Mrs. Merrill
Vigo County Public Library
Terre Haute, Ind. 47891

RETURN TO

Marsha Gustafson
215 Oakwood Blvd. W.
Redwood City, Ca 94061

SUBJECT

DATE 14 /Mar/ 78

MESSAGE

Please forward copies of family history detail concerning the following families:

CASE
GROENENDYKE

Thank you - please advise fee.

RETURN TO →

SIGNED M Gustafson

REPLY

Dear Ms Gustafson: March 22, 1978

There are 3 pages in the file on the Case family, which I am copying for you. In the Groenendyck file, there are 15 pages on the forbears and descendants of John and Lucretia Groenendyck, who were born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Indiana in 1819. I can make copies of this if you wish. The charge is 15¢ per page, plus postage.

SIGNED Elizabeth R. Merrill DATE 3/22/78

Rediform® 4S 471
Poly Pak (50 sets) 4P471

SEND PARTS 1 AND 3 WITH CARBON INTACT - PART 3 WILL BE RETURNED WITH REPLY

13611 Terrace Place
Whittier, California 90601

April 16, 1970

Vigo County Public Library
222 N. 7th Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47801

Sir:

I am seeking information regarding my great grandfather, WILLIAM CASE who was born in Terre Haute in 1840 (he later married Mary Jane Waddle who was born in 1862 in Missouri). I am particularly interested in verifying his birthdate, the names of his parents and their respective birthdates if this information is available. I have already contacted the Vigo County Health Department and they inform me that their records date back
t
to 1882 only. They suggested that I contact you as you have some older records.

I would greatly appreciate any information you might have, or suggestions as to where I might locate the information I am seeking.

not in 1850 census of Vigo Co. Harrison Twp.

Thank you,

Cheska Wheatley

(Mrs.) Cheska Wheatley

John W Case, baker, cor Ohio and 2d St h same

Case Family

AP Newsfeatures

CASE FAMILY

Trib-STAR
1/2/72

Seba Case Was Example Of Rugged Early Settlers

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Born in New York State in 1794, Seba Case was reared and educated in the east. At the age of 26 he moved to Ohio for two years before coming to Indiana and locating at Terre Haute in 1818. Four years later he moved to Parke County in 1822.

According to the county histories, Seba Case was a man of great natural ability, the type of man that would succeed in most any environment. Operating a sawmill at the location where Roseville was to be founded, he entered 80 acres of land from the government. As he prospered and improved this wild land he added more acreage until he owned 500 acres at his death in 1879.

He and his wife Mary Stilson had three children: Horace, Marvin H. and Mrs. Eliza King.

Marvin H. Case, born in 1835, was a typical son of a Hoosier pioneer. He helped clear and improve the homestead and attended the rural schools and two years at Bloomingdale Academy. He became one of the most substantial farmers and stockmen in Parke County as well as the largest landowner in the county. He owned 2,000 acres in Florida and Raccoon townships.

In 1863 he married Sarah Hartman and had three children: Burt; Seba H., who married Ethel Evans and had two children: Max and Marvin; and Cora E., who married Fred W. Beal and had a daughter Roselyn.

The last named Marvin H. Case, great-grandson of the pioneer Seba Case, loaned to me some of the early family letters. One letter dated 1832 came from Canandaugua, New York, written by Rossell and Candace Root, old family friends who gave news of the family still living in New York to the absent Hoosiers.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

A letter dated 1835 was addressed to Seba H. Case, Roseville, Park(e) County, Indiana, and was written by his sister and brother, Hiram Case. "Absent brother, a long time has elapsed since I have written to you which I hope you will excuse. It was agreed between Hiram and I that we should get together some time and write to you. He and his family came here last evening for a visit and . . . I feel it our duty and also a highly favoured privilege that we can keep up a correspondence by letter though a wide forest separates us . . . I have but little news to tell you. The price of produce is as follows: wheat 75 cents, corn 50 cents, oats 44 cents per bushel, hay ten dollars per ton, pork five and a half and six dollars per hundred, and other produce in proportion. We have had some pretty cold weather this winter and but little snow. I have traded the poney for a horse and my old cattle for another one. My business this winter has been lumbering. I think I shall make one hundred dollars counting my work and feed for my team nothing. I

Continued On Page 5, Col. 1.

"Received from Seba H. Case $500, installment on shares of Capital Stock in the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad." This was signed by William M. Nail and Scott Nail, Collector.

The owner of these unique family documents is Marvin H. Case, R. R. 2, Rosedale, Ind. His father was Seba H. Case; his grandfather, Marvin H. Case; his great-grandfather, Seba Case. A biographical sketch and portrait of his grandfather appears in the "Parke & Vermillion Counties" history book.

(over on back)

Dorothy Clark

Continued From Page 4.

wish you would answer this as soon as convenient. Let me know your calculations for the ensuing season."

The other half of the letter began "Absent Brother and Sister, agreeable to your request I improve this opportunity to inform you of our health which is good at this time hoping these may find you injoying the same blessing. We had some talk whilst you was here of driving cattle this season. Working cattle is worth $60 to $80, cows from $15 to $25, two and three year old steers and heifers are worth $3 per hundred."

"I wish you to write in answer to this what such cattle can be purchased for in your country . . . I received a letter from Brother M. Beeman stating that our folks are all well in Canandaugua. We are informed that Daniel buryed a child on the 17th of February. It was about four weeks old. He also stated that he was about selling his farm to settle in this country. Aaron Spencer and Lyman Hathaway has moved to this country since you left here. We had a visit from Brother Fisher's son and Cousin Elias Case says Aunt and folks are all well. I often think of the time when you left our desolate cottage in the wilderness. Maria and I dropped a few tears which give some relief to us. We miss your company very much. Our respects to you and Mary and William and Hiram and remember our respects to Laury and family" . . . this was signed Hiram Case and Maria Case. From the letter it would appear that Hiram lived in Ohio, while Seba had moved on to Parke county, Indiana. The original family still lived in Canandaugua, New York, but was gradually moving out to the Midwest.

One letter stated that "your Mother wishes you to visit Lorra (also spelled Laury) and be more like a father to her than a brother. We expect she sees trouble in this world."

Letters from friends spoke of "we hope if you live you will not fail of coming the next season. Mr. Castle can tell you all and more than I can write about your friends and acquaintances in this country. Things are grately altered since you were last home by death and removes but we want you to come and see for yourself. If it be possible bring your lady with you. Your mother would be glad of an interview with her while she lives . . . and hopes for conversion of all her children," etc.

Mention was made in one letter of a horse left behind. "Cate was as gay as a lark in two or three weeks after you left here. I sold her to A. Edwards, saddle and bridle, for $87."

Another interesting item in the Case family papers was a receipt dated January 7, 1854, April 24, 1970

Mrs. Cheska Wheatley
13611 Terrace Pl
Whittier, California
90601

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

I checked the 1850 Census of Vigo County, Harrison Township, but found no Case listed as living in this twp. However, the City Directory of 1858, the first one for Terre Haute, lists a John W. Case, a baker. Perhaps he was the father of your William. However, I checked the marriage licenses 1820 to 1850 and the Cemetery Records of Vigo County, and found no *Case* listed. I notice that in the List of *Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Indiana*, pub. by the DAR, a William Case is listed, who had a number of children, one of whom was named William. He was buried in Orange County.

I am sorry not to be able to spend any more time on your request, but am sending a copy of a form letter which gives the names of genealogists who do work in this library.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth C. Ross
Hd. Local HIstory D'pt.

COPY

COYL CASE FAMILY

Wayne & Kate — This is messy but easier than rewriting CWC Nov. 97.

September 1997

Dear wayne & katie: CASE

Back from Arkansas. First of all a listing of all the people buried in the Case cemetery in Newton County, Arkansas was found in the regional library in Fayetteville. A copy for you is attached. I checked tombstone listings for all of western Arkansas and found very few Cases so the assumption that the Case route to Oklahoma was primarily through Missouri, and southeastern Kansas would seem correct.

① My main purpose in checking all these cemetery records was an attempt to find my grandfather John Bethel. Didn't find him! I did find proof of his existence. On 6 April 1906, he and my grand mother, Mary Jane Adams, took out a marriage license in Limestone, Arkansas (See the attached sheet copied from the marriage records). A George N. Bethel put up the security (required in those days).

② Later, in Clarkesville, an obituary for George was found from the March 9, 1939 edition of the Little Rock Hearld Democrat. But the trail grows dim. The obit shows he died in Limestone leaving four sisters and two children, a boy in Lurton, Arkansas and a girl in Tulsa. More Work!

As one comes down from Jasper, the county seat of Newton county, one passes through Deer, Arkansas and about five miles past is a dirt road to Limestone. A dead end road. The village today is six houses. People were home in four of them. No one knew any Bethels and furthermore they didn't much like my prying. Newton county scenically is one of the most rugged pieces of terrain imaginable as I am sure you will agree.

The Adams search was highly successful. Found several maiden names in the marriage records (always lost in the federal Census). I attach just one sheet for my great-grandparents just to illustrate how I record the information when it is found.

The trip to Pryor, Oklahoma was also worthwhile. Nellie Shields maiden name was Blackstone; not Bloodstone. Since I was last there , the city fathers have moved the Nanthaniel Pryor grave site from Pryor Creek into town--beautiful job! ②

The pressure of time haunts me so will close for now.

Coyle

Coyle W. Case

~~attachments: Letters to Loydell adams (married name Barton)~~.

① George is John Bethel's father; also found George's father, what luck! (See Nov 20, 1997 letter to Loydell).

② Nellie was not a full-blood Osage. She married a white man named Blackstone. From Nellie's union with John Shields came Fannie Shields the mother of Pearl Lee Harris who married Poppa Case, Len's brother.

③ May have found the father of William Martin Case, my grandfather. More on this later as I must interface with David Lewis first.

MEMORANDUM

To: David Lewis

From: C. W. CASE

Thanks for your Nov. 15, 1997 letter. It is greatly appreciated. You are correct about the "longitude and "latitude" Transposition.

Will respond in a few days to the rest of your letter plus the results of the 3-name investigation of William Martin Case tied to the LDS 1860 Indiana Census.

Attached is some "stuff" you may find of interest regarding my ancestors in Arkansas.

Coyle W. Case
Nov. 27, 1997

Coyle Case
5111 Fairway Cir.
Granbury, TX 76049-5181

P.S. Hope you had a good Turkey.

Attachments: Two letters to Laydell Adams (Barton) in chronological order. Last two pages is the letter in which David Lewis is referenced. CWC

Oct 1997 Arkansas

Dear Loydell: BARTON (ADAMS)

Thanks for your cheerful input about our Adams and Faught ancestors. I must say your Bible and attic records proved to be remarkably accurate. I have been to Arkansas twice since I last saw you and the Adams and Faught records leads us unerringly to Kentucky and Tennessee respectively--if we wish to go back to the early 1800's--and I do.

For some time, I have been trying to write a book about why our ancestors would migrate to where they did in Oklahoma--where there was not enough water to make a decent living via row-crop farming. Who could be so dumb? And, if not dumb, who or what made the move attractive enough to warrant a move to Okfuskee County Oklahoma?

I have now roamed all over Newton County Arkansas and the soil is poor to say the least--and most of it so mountainous as to make farming impractable. The beautiful Limestone valley, near Deer, would be hard for me to leave were I a pioneer there in the mid-1800's. At least they have no water problem; receiving nearly 40 inches of rain annually.

As I go along here, I will be asking for your help. But, mainly, this is a trip report dealing with our Adams, Faught and Bethel ancestors as revealed in public records--so let us begin.

Newton County Arkansas

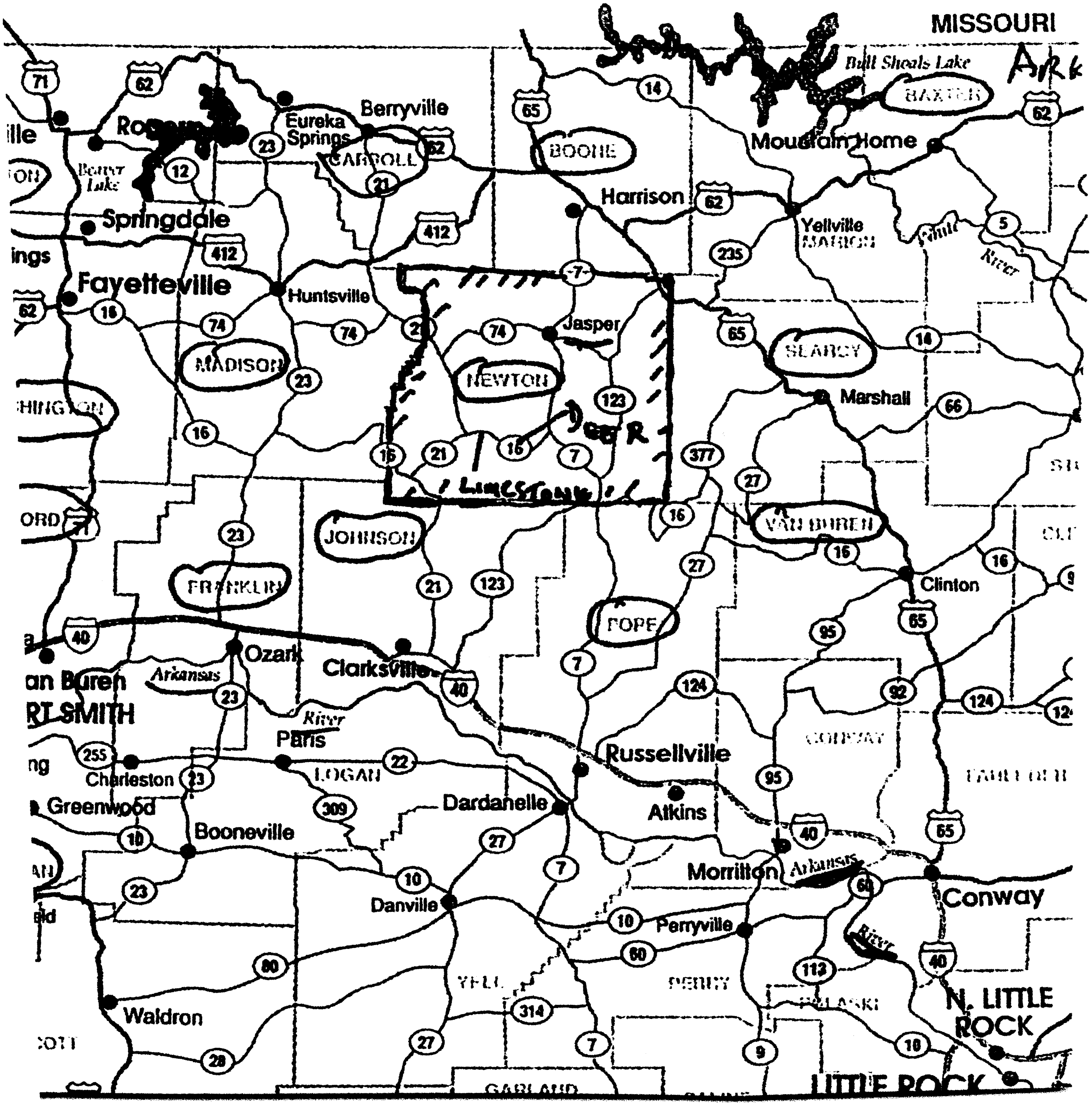
A mountainous region atop the Ozark Plateau in Northwestern Arkansas. Newton county was formed 14 December, 1842. The county area is 846 square miles and, at the time of its formation, 10,881 people lived there. A couple of maps reveal its relative location with other counties--maps attached. This is one beautiful place.

In early days the citizens of arkansas came primarily from Kentucky and Tennessee up to about 1880. Thereafter, the greatest migration into Northwestern Arkansas was from Missouri. The Adams clan came from Kentucky; the Faught clan came from Tennessee, and the few Bethels were immigrants from Germany according to Mary Jane Adams , my grandmother, and Ethel Mae Bethel, my mother. Both of these ladies died in 1974; leaving a huge hole in my life.

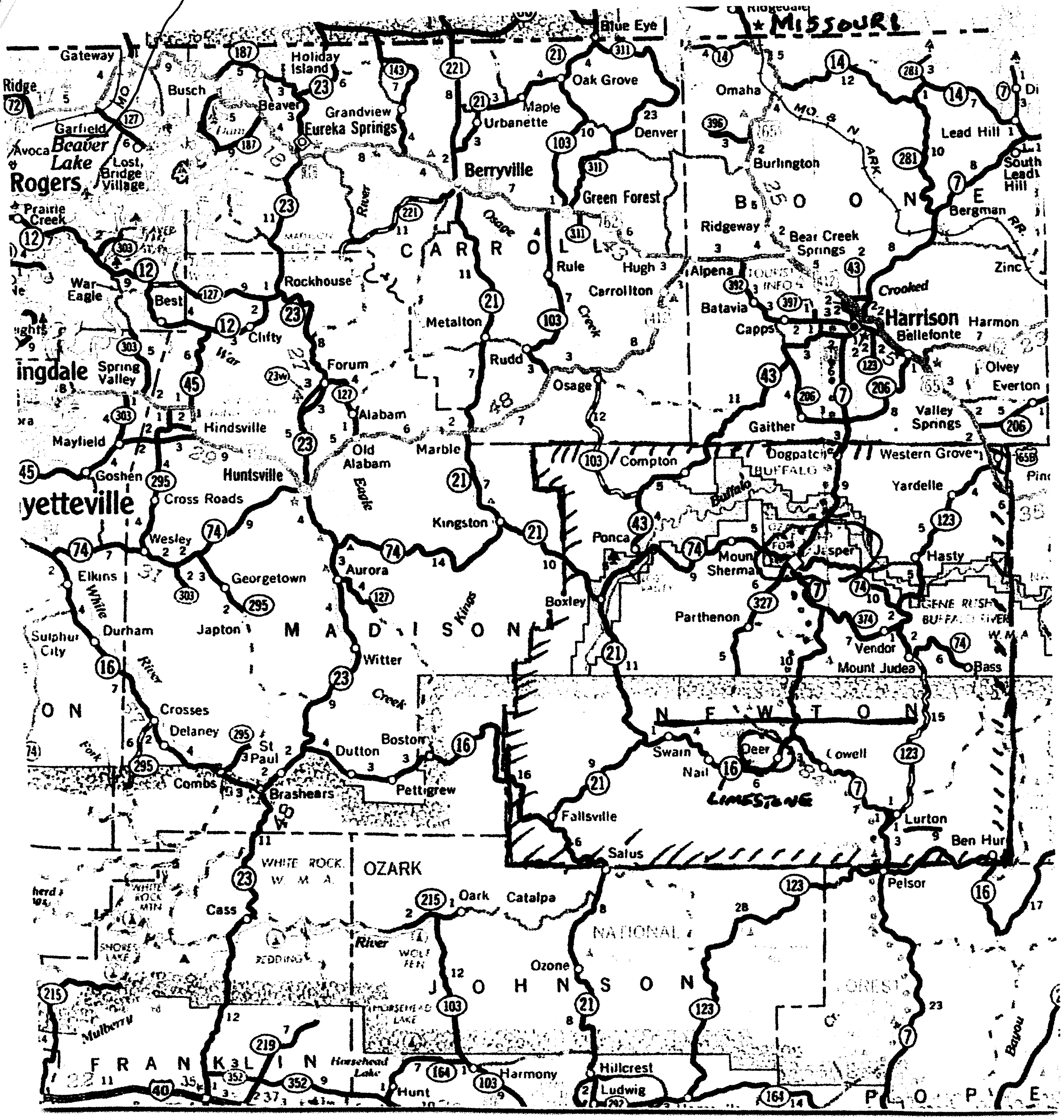
In the Arkansas Federal Census of 1850, none of my ancestors were there i.e., Adams, Faught, Harris, Bethel, Bryant & Shields--not a single listing for these family names was found--but then the county was only seven years old at that time.

Also, the county is mountainous in the extreme, sitting, as it does, amid the Ozarks with the towering Boston mountains looming over the entire county-- then on the north side, above Jasper, the county seat, there is an abrupt drop down to the magnificent Buffalo River. It is easy to see why settlement was slow--it exhibits some of the most scenic vistas in America, in my opinion. This is especially true on route 7, south of Jasper, the county seat. Coming south from Jasper on route 7, one turns west on route 16 to Deer, Arkansas--the main pioneer home of the Adams clan. Four miles west of Deer is a road to the left(a dead-end dirt road) that leads into the beautiful Limestone Valley--they had a post office at one time

○ = County Cemeteries Checked


MISSOURI
Ark
Bull Shoals Lake
BAXTER
Mountain Home
Eureka Springs
Berryville
CARROLL
BOONE
Harrison
Rogers
Beaver Lake
Springdale
Fayetteville
Huntsville
MADISON
WASHINGTON
Yellville
MARION
White River
Jasper
NEWTON
SEARCY
Marshall
Limestone
JOHNSON
FRANKLIN
VAN BUREN
Clinton
POPE
Ozark
Clarksville
Van Buren
FORT SMITH
Arkansas River
Paris
LOGAN
Charleston
Greenwood
Booneville
Dardanelle
Russellville
Atkins
CONWAY
FAULKNER
Morrilton
Conway
Danville
Perryville
YELL
PERRY
PULASKI
Waldron
SCOTT
N. LITTLE ROCK
LITTLE ROCK
GARLAND

Katie note!


MISSOURI
Blue Eye
Gateway
Busch
Holiday Island
Beaver
Grandview
Eureka Springs
Oak Grove
Maple
Urbanette
Denver
Omaha
Lead Hill
South Lead Hill
Bergman
Zinc
Burlington
Ridge
Garfield
Avoca
Beaver Lake
Lost Bridge Village
Rogers
Berryville
Green Forest
Prairie Creek
C A R R O L L
B O O N E
Ridgeway
Bear Creek Springs
Alpena
Rockhouse
Rule
Hugh
Carrollton
Batavia
Capps
Harrison
Harmon
Bellefonte
Crooked
War Eagle
Best
Clifty
Metalton
Rudd
Osage
Olvey
Everton
Valley Springs
Springdale
Spring Valley
Forum
Alabam
Old Alabam
Marble
Gaither
Dogpatch
Western Grove
Mayfield
Hindsville
Huntsville
Goshen
Fayetteville
Compton
Buffalo
Yardelle
Cross Roads
Wesley
Kingston
Ponca
Jasper
Hasty
Elkins
Georgetown
Aurora
Boxley
Mount Sherman
Parthenon
Gene Rush Buffalo River W.M.A.
Vendor
Mount Judea
Bass
Durham
Japton
M A D I S O N
Sulphur City
Witter
Kings
Crosses
Delaney
St Paul
Combs
Brashears
Dutton
Boston
Pettigrew
N E W T O N
Swain
Nail
Deer
Cowell
LIMESTONE
Fallsville
Lurton
Ben Hur
Salus
Pelsor
White Rock W.M.A.
Ozark
Cass
Oark
Catalpa
National
Ozone
Redding
J O H N S O N
Forest
Mulberry
F R A N K L I N
Horsehead Lake
Harmony
Hunt
Hillcrest
Ludwig
P O P E
White River
Eagle
War
Osage Creek
Kings River
Creek
Bayou

and thus appeared on early state maps but not today. My grandmother, Mary Jane Adams and my grandfather, John Bethel, were married here. It is from this valley and in Jasper and Deer that the Adams and Faught families migrated westward into Oklahoma.

In relation to surrounding Northwestern Arkansas counties, Newton county was low on population. To the south Johnson county contained 18,795 people on fewer acres of 675 square miles. This is not surprising since Johnson county is relatively flat with better farmland and better access to the ports on the Arkansas River. The county seat of Johnson county is Clarkesville. Lamar, where my mother was born, is less than five miles away. Johnson county was formed 11 November 1833, nine years earlier than Newton county. The flatland and access to the Arkansas River ports makes this plausible.

Arkansas, with minor exception, has been losing population despite a booming retirement population. Since 1940, thirty four counties have had population declines. The population of Newton county has declined 50% since 1940.

Great-Grandparents

It was in Newton county that my great-grandparents were found. Eli Sanford Adams and Martha Elizabeth Faught (Adams), and all their children, were found in the June 1, 1900 Federal Census. (See attached Census listing).

The 1890 Census was lost by fire and is not available to us but had it been available Eli and Martha would have shown up because they were married in Newton county in 1884 in Limestone(See attached marriage record). The marriage and cemetery records reveal the Adams and Faught clans were major geneology factors in the development of Newton County Arkansas.

However, as the family members increased in number, the absence of prime farmland no doubt contributed to their decision to migrate toward more plentiful land availability in Oklahoma. Little did they realize, I suspect, that for every 50 miles west they travelled there would be one-inch less rainfall per year. And, what rain that did fall frequently fell at an inopportune time--that, one year out of five, crops would fail from lack of moisture and about every 20 years, a drought of several years duration would occur as it did in the 1930's

Parents of Eli & Martha

Now to some problems. I would like to find my great-great grandparents on the Adams and Faught side. From the 1900 Census, we see Eli's parents were born in Kentucky while Martha's parents were born in Tennessee. At the moment that's all we know.

From the 1900 Census record, we know Eli and Martha had been married 15 years. With the 1890 Census destroyed, this is the first census in which Eli can appear as "Head-of Household". Four children are shown and three must have died because the census shows Martha gave birth to seven children.

NAME of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family		Relation to head of family	Color	Sex	Month of birth	Year of Birth	Age	Single, married	No. of years married	Mother how many	No. these ch living	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother
Adams	Eli S.	Head	W	M	July	1865	34	M	15			Arkansas	Kentucky	Kentucky
"	Martha E	FAUGHT wife	W	F	July	1868	31	M	15	7	4	Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
"	Mary J	Daughter	W	F	Nov	1885	14	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
"	Sam	Son	W	M	Apr	1890	10	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
"	John Lewis	Son	W	M	Feb	1893	7	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
"	Nancy L	Daughter	W	F	June	1896	3	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
Brown	[illegible]	Head	W	M	Feb	1859	41	S				Tennessee	Virginia	Maryland
Faught	Thomas J	Head	W	M	Dec	1837	62	M	45			Tennessee	dont know	Tennessee
"	Nancy A	wife	W	F	Mar	1840	60	M	45	11	9	Tennessee	dont know	S Carolina
"	Mary L	Daughter	W	F	Sept	1876	23	M	9	4	2	Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
"	Walter L	G Son	W	M	Jan	1893	7	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
"	Elora A	G Daughter	W	F	Nov	1896	3					Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
Taylor	Alonzo	Head	W	M	Jan	1873	27	M	4			Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
"	Belva A	wife	W	F	Oct	1881	21	M	4	3	3	Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
"	Fannie A	Daughter	W	F	Jan	1896	4	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
"	Ina L	Daughter	W	F	Feb	1898	2	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas

This page of June 1, 1900 Federal Census for Newton County, Arkansas yields my (Coyle W. Cass) great-grandparents Eli Sanford Adams and Martha E Faught (a Eli's parents were from Kentucky; Martha's parents were from Tennessee. I don't know the name of either great-great grandparent. The children of Eli & Martha were all born in Arkansas — yet Eli and Martha do not appear in the 1850, 1860, 1870 or 1880 Census. See the attached pages for further analysis.

With no knowledge of the names of Eli's and Martha's parents, I now ask does anyone by any chance know their names? Loydell will you ask around? There is a way out of this dilemma but it requires a lot of work.

Since the children of Eli and Martha were all born in Arkansas--Mary Jane 1886, Sam 1890, John Lewis 1893 and Nancy 1897--there is a likely chance the parents of Eli and Martha were in the 1870 or 1880 census and we simply do not know their names. If they were in Arkansas, then Eli would show up in the census as a five year old boy in 1870 and as a fifteen year old boy in the census of 1880 since he was born in 1865. The same reasoning would also apply to Martha.

In this fashion, names of the fathers can be found. If they are not found in Arkansas, they most certainly will be found in Kentucky and Tennessee-- using the same procedure as used in Arkansas.

One reassuring thing about this is that it worked when tracing my great grandmother, Mary E. Bryant(case) and my great-great grandfather, James Bryant (See my letter to Wayne & Katie Case attached). Once the parents of Eli and Martha are found, the same document will reveal where their parents were born--valuable information for us.

Some other information helps. Eli and Martha were married 27 January 1884. This is found in book "B" of the Newton County Marriage Record 1879-1887. There was an Index to this book which simplified the search. The actual listing is found on page 161. Eli was 19 and Martha was 16 years old. We also know from the 1900 census that they had been married 15 years and the marriage record merely confirms it.

A word about Indexes, they greatly reduce the amount of time it takes to make a search. All I had to do to match up Eli and Martha was to copy all Adams and Faughts from the index , manually; there were 23 Adams and 4 Faughts. The job is to then to check out the microfilm and lo & behold there is a fit with Eli and Martha coming together on page 161. It was a nice feeling but I did feel somewhat like a peeping tom.

It was interesting to find that Matthew Adams put up the "security" and conducted the marriage. Security Deposits were required and one wonders if Matthew is not the father of Eli ? It was a common practice in those days that the grooms father helped send the young couple on their way in this fashion. Will be interesting to find out!

He is not!
CWC

Loydell, I copied several period marriage compilations because the Adams influence is so clearly shown. For example, Sam and Lewis were names that cropped up early and then a second generation of Sam and Lewis came along--probably uncles of the Sam and Lewis we know so well in Paden.

As you suggested, I went to Mulberry, Arkansas to see if Nancy Adams (Rurell) was still alive--the youngest daughter of Eli and Martha born in 1897. She died some years ago according to the manager of the local NAPA automotive parts store. I didn't visit the

Makes the job easy. Gives the pages B-161 where Eli will be found.

INDEX TO NEWTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, MARRIAGES 1879-1887

Book B, Mormon Microfilm #1,035,372

and Appendix

by Vera L. Dean

KEY: Pages B-1 to B-300 refer to marriage records using page numbers in the ori document (Book B) which are shown at upper left of each entry in this publ Pages 34 to 41 refer to appendix of additional information about the perso persons who were married or took out a license to marry followed on Page 4 general information notes of the compiler. Ancestor charts of compiler ar on Pages 42 and 43. On the first few pages of this index, Pages 34-41 wer followed by a B-number in parentheses to pin-point the place on the page.

Ψ means a Minister (M. G., Min., O.D.M., etc.)

Ω means a Justice of the Peace.

Similar surnames are sometimes combined under one spelling.

Eli Sandford adams See the for Faugh B-

23 ADAMS 1879-1887

See FAUGHTS attached

ADAIR
  Sarah J. B-33
ADAMS (See ADOMS)
  E. B-161
  Elizibeth B-294
  Liddie B-184
  ΩM. B-161,B-167,B-169,
    B-283,B-284
  M. A. B-148
  M. J. B-275
  Mary L. B-197
  ΩMathew B-117,165,172,173,
    B-186,287,294
  P. N. B-60
ADAY
  Horton B-34
  N. C. B-227
ADOMS
  J. N. B-97
  Harry R. B-75
AGEE
  John B-41
ALISON
  Lucinda B-131
ALLEN
  Adom B-75
ALLRED
  F. M. B-60
ALVERSON
  Seph/Frona Cathern 36
    (STANDRIDGE)-- (B-116)
    Mrs. Thomas Henry

ALVERSON continued
  Zilphia C. (STANDRIDGE)
    --Mrs. Hugh 36 (B-116)
AMONS
  Martha J. B-251
  Shirly B-262
ANDERSON
  A.C.J. B-101
  James B-224
ANDREWS
  Martha--Mrs. Wyat PEOPLES
    39 (B-196)
ANTHONY
  Anna m. MARTIN 37 (B-139)
ARBAUGH
  A. W. B-119
  Ettie B-298
  Sarah F. B-19
ARNOR
  S. W. B-252
ARMSTRONG
  H. C. B-113
  Hulda B-4
  Julius B-178
  Moses B-182
ARNETT
  Mary A. B-212
ARNOLD
  ΩB. F. B-79,B-80
ASHER
  William R. B-75
ATCHLEY
  Mrs. R. E. B-43

ATKINSON
  ΩH. B-15
  ΩHenry B-104
AUTHOR
  Caroline B-144

BACON
  Annah B-3
  Mary Ann B-34
BAILEY
  James H. B-136
  Jane B-129
  Mary M. B-97
  R. H. B-222
  Rosie F. B-81
BAKER
  E H. B-277
  I. W. B-279
  Jane 35 (B-23)
  Lera F. B-54
  M. R., Deputy
    B-32
  Mary E. B-280
  Willis 35 (B-23
BALDW[I]IN
  W. M. B-88
BALENGER
  R. F. B-240
BALLS
  Sua. A. B-78
BALEW
  H. S. B-169

Index lets you [illegible]
You are looking for is located in the actual record

EY continued
milton Crockett 37,40
M. B-1
S. B-151
mes Berry 37
mes Lee 36,40
mes Leonard 40
mes M. B-133 & 36 "Red"
mes McCutche[o]n 35,40
mes S. 37
sper 36,37
nnie--CRINER 37
C. B-217
ander N. 34-36
e 34,38
nard B-246
ndsay 40
zzie B-1
zzie--WASSON 36
ther Hamp 38
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[illegible]

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Elizabeth
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[illegible] Adams)

FAYETTEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Fayetteville, Arkansas

B-153	23 Dec. 1883	SMITH, Jery 21	ROBINSTON, M. J. 17	I. C. HALLIMS, J. P.
B-153	6 Jan. 1884	SNOW, M. A. 23	MALE, Sarah 15	N. F. BRADLEY, M. G.
B-154	13 Jan. 1884	RAMSEY, J. F. 21	DAVIS, M. 17	S. H. SPEARS, J. P.
B-154	20 Jan. 1884	CURTIS, John 47 [α]	TAYLOR, E. J. 41 [α]	J. R. TAYLOR, Elder of Church of Christ.
B-155	13 Jan. 1884	McDAUGAL, J. D. 22	LEE, Heney 16	Samuel H. SPEARS, J. P.
B-155	20 Jan. 1884	DATSUN, T. E. 23	SEXTON, Marry 22	Daniel SEXTON, J. P.

B-156-157 were blank and not microfilmed.

B-158	23 Jan. 1884	RIDDLE, M. C. 25	YOUNG, W. 16	A. HEFLEY, J. P.
B-158	25 Dec. 1883	CARLTON, S. A. 21	DANIEL, Sarah 18	Ambrose R. McCUTCHEON, M. G.
B-159	2 Feb. 1884	OWENS, Arrion 18	SEMOS, Independance	J. C. BLACKWOOD, J. P.
B-159	24 Jan. 1884	FULTS, John 31	CLARK, Ellen 28	George W. KEITH, J. P.
B-160	17 Jan. 1884	BIRD, J. B. 23	FAULKNER, Mary E. 17	George W. KEITH, J. P.
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B-161	27 Jan. 1884	MANES, D. A. 21	MILLSAP, M. A. 24	H. ADAMS, J. P.
B-161	27 Jan. 1884	ADAMS, E. 19 Eli Sanford	FAUGHT, M. E. 16 martha Elizabeth	M. ADAMS, J. P. matthew
B-162	30 Dec. 1884	BURETT, W. T. 17	HOLEN, Marry (-)	Alex DIXON, J. P.
B-162	6 Feb. 1884	REAVES, William 17	MABERRY, Sou 18	Aaron OWENS, M. G.
B-163	2 Mar. 1884	CASEY, A. F. 26	BROOKS, M. M. 21	G. W. BOLIN, J. P.
B-163	21 Feb 1884	McPHERSON, J. H. 18	BECHAM, M. A. 18	Ambrose R. McPHERSON, M. G.

hew

The actual recording as directed by The Index

This led us to B-161 which puts Eli & Martha together.

[α] See appendix, page 38.

B-164	17 Feb. 1884	VILLINES, W. H. 29	SMITH, M. E. 18	George W. KEITH, J. P.
B-164	14 Feb. 1884	SNOW, Jasper 26	YOUNGBLOOD, M. F. 16	Elijia B. JONES, M. G.
B-165	17 Feb. 1884	TAYLOR, W. H. 21 [α]	OVERTURFF, R. A. 16 [α]	W. J. JONES, J. P.
B-165	16 Mar. 1884	SIMPSON, A. J. 45	SPRUEL, M. J. 21	Mathew ADAMS, J. P.
B-166	8 Apr. 1884	CAMPBELL, W. H. 26	ROBERTS, Armilda 16	Alex DIXON, J. P.
B-166	3 Mar. 1884	REYNOLDS, John 20	SPEARS, Julie 16	Samuel H. SPEARS, J. P.
B-167	24 Feb. 1884	SHANE, F. P. 36	HIGGS, R. 36	M. ADAMS, J. P.
B-167	11 Mar. 1884	WRYNNE, Janes 60	STARRY, Janes 40	J. W. VINSON, J. P.
B-168	25 Feb. 1884	GREENHAW, G. W. 42	REDDELLE, Silley 28	E. C. DICKEY, J. P.
B-168	19 Mar. 1884	TUCKER, G. W. 22	SACKEY, P. V. 15	Charlie HENDERSON, M. G.
B-169	5 Mar. 1884	ROBERTS, D. L. 20	BALEW, H. S. 23	D. C. TINSLEY, J. P.
B-169	11 Feb. 1884	SNOW, Janes 22	JANES, Sarah 19	M. ADAMS, J. P.
B-170	10 Apr. 1884	TROGLIN, DAvid 23	HEFLEY, Sarah J. 18	Daniel SEXTON, J. P.
B-170	24 Feb. 1884	DEATHREAGE, A. J. 44	PARKER, Nanevery 36	D. C. TINSLEY, J. P.
B-171	23 Mar. 1884	SONY, Wm. 35	CARLTON, J. A. 16	D. C. TINSLEY
B-171	9 Mar. 1884	COALMAN, C. R. 27	STANDRIDGE, T. 18	Benton C. DAVIS, Mistry
B-172	2 May 1884	CURTIS, William 23 [α]	LOVEL, Alley 16 [α]	Thos. S. CURTIS, J. P.
B-172	13 Apr. 1884	TUER, T. J. 21	BARBER, Elizabeth 16	Mathew ADAMS, J. P.

[α] See appendix, page 38.

cemetery.

The German, John Albert Bethel

This is my mysterious grandfather. For years my notes have indicated my grandfather was named John Coyle Bethel. It was said I was named after my two paternal grandfathers. Not so! The marriage records for John Bethel and Mary Jane Adams clearly establishes his middle name was Albert.

In my notes, scraps of paper actually, there is reference made to a child, "Coyle", in this union. Loydell, do you recall if Mary Jane Adams had more than one child ? Through the years I thought my mother was an only child. If so, where did this albatross name Coyle come from ?

Yes! "COYLE" was the name of my mother's brother who died as an infant

From the 1905-1910 marriage compilation for Newton County Arkansas, it is clear John Albert Bethel and Mary Jane Adams, my grandparents, were married in Limestone, Arkansas 6 April 1906 (see record page attached).

From this union came my mother, Ethel Mae Bethel (Case). She was born over three years later, far to the south of Limestone, in Lamar, Arkansas-- 4 November 1909. John Bethel was said to have been a German immigrant. He does not appear in the 1910 Census; the earliest date in which he could have appeared as a "Head-of-Household". From my childhood and in later years, I recall stories from my grandmother and mother that John Bethel died under mysterious and gruesome circumstances. Over the years, at various time intervals, I make reference to gambling, of being outside the law, of knife wounds, perhaps murder and an early death

With John Bethel not appearing in the 1910 Census, it may be that he died in 1909. The mental picture one gets of Mary Jane is that of a young mother, very poor, perhaps pregnant, faced with a personal disaster. Maybe returning to her parents in Limestone. A paupers grave would be a distinct possibility for John Bethel. I noticed in the Indexes for the eight Northwestern Arkansas ~~cemeteries~~ COUNTIES checked that there are a lot of unmarked or illegible grave sites (As an aside, the number of young children who died near birth was shocking). And, as mentioned earlier, Eli and Martha lost three children fairly close together.

There were excellent cemetery records in all eight counties and, with one exception, they were all indexed which means I had to look only for the name John Bethel to find out which cemetery he was buried in. But, alas, no John Bethel in any of them!

Did find his father & grandfather in a follow-on visit. See last two pages
CWC

In Johnson County, where he lived, not a single Bethel is listed in the 148 cemeteries located there. In Pope County, no record of any Bethel buried in 69 cemeteries. Farther west in Franklin County in 273 cemeteries no Bethel is found. The only Bethel listed in Northwestern Arkansas is in Newton County; several Bethels are buried there but no John Albert Bethel.

H-147 18 Feb. 1906 SUTTON, W. R., J.P. THOMPSON, John, Security	SMITH, R. M. of Red Rock	19	FLUD, Rebecca of Red Rock	16
H-148 22 Feb. 1906 PIERCE, J. L., J.P. HALLUM, Kelsey, Sec.	CAMPBELL, Oliver F. of Vendor	18	RICKETTS, Annie of Red Rock	17
H-149 1 Mar. 1906 STEPHENS, J. R., B-193 CARLTON, G. F., Sec.	DANIELS, Samuel of Wayton	23	SNOW, Martha C. of Wayton	17
H-150 28 Feb. 1906 CAMPBELL, J. W., J.P. SISCO, W. D., Sec.	FIVEASH, J. H. of Hasty	25	BELL, Lillie of Willcockson	19
H-151 11 Mar. 1906 THRALL, R. S., J.P. WISHON, M. M., Sec.	ROSEBERRY, G. M. of Ponca	26	BREWER, Darcus of Ponca	25
H-152 11 Mar. 1906 BOWERS, J. G., M.G., B-173 COLLINS, Calvin, Sec.	COLLINS, Jerry W. of Ryker	23	DIXON, Stella of Ryker	18
H-153 4 Mar. 1906 THOMAS, K. A., J.P. SELF, W. E., Sec.	GUTHRIE, J. E. of Mossville	22	JOHNSON, Effie (Mrs.) of Mossville	20
H-154 21 Mar. 1906 PRUITT, Wm. J., J.P. NEIGHBORS, H. L., Sec.	CLIFTON, Samuel H. of Wilcockson	22	NEIGHBOURS, Tenissee of Wilcockson	24
H-155 18 Mar. 1906 HENDERSON, T. G., J.P. LeGRAND, D_ James, Sec.	TAYLOR, W. D. of Jasper	30	PRUETT, Effie of Jasper	23
H-156 18 Mar. 1906 SUTTON, W. R., J.P. DAVIS, Ed, Sec.	FARMER, J. C. of Red Rock	25	PIERCE, Rutha of Red Rock	26
H-157 22 Mar. 1906 HUDSON, C. C., M.G., B-112 ADAMS, J. M., Sec.	WHITE, W. C. of Parthenon	21	JONES, Minnie of Parthenon	15
H-158 21 Mar. 1906 BOYD, John M., J.P. KETCHERSIDE, W. L., Sec.	KETCHERSIDE, J. H. of Tarlton	23	FARMER, Fannie of Quincy	18
H-159 25 Mar. 1906 HIBBARD, B. F., B-132 ROBERTS, J. E., Sec.	ROBERTS, James M. of Ryker	18	HATCHER, May of Newton (Arkansas)** **probably an error	17

Father of J. A. Bethel?

Parents of Ethel Mae Bethel (CASE);
Grand Parents of Cayle W. Case
Son of Ethel.

H-160 6 Apr. 1906 BETHELL, Thomas C., J.P. ? BETHEL, G. N., Security	BETHEL, J. A of Limestone	21	ADAMS, Mary J. of Limestone	20
H-161 3 Apr. 1906 BAKER, W. W., J.P. SPEARS, W. P., Sec.	WADE, C. E. of Cave Creek	24	SHELTON, Sarah J. of Cave Creek	16
H-162 8 Apr. 1906 BROWN, C. M., J.P. CHAMBERS, G. W., Sec.	WALLIS, James of Yardelle	19	CLIFTON, Mary of Yardelle	20
H-163 19 Apr. 1906 STEPHENS, J. R., B-___ CARLLTON, G. F., Sec.	SNOW, J. W. of Wayton	20	VAUGHN, Sarah E. of Murray	17
H-164 17 Apr. 1906 YOUNG, Parker, M.G., A-122 THOMAS, M. N., Sec.	BEASLEY, A. C. of Swain	24	OBER, Susie of Swain	17
H-165 20 Apr. 1906 BAKER, W. W., J.P. FRAILEY, D.M.G., Sec.	ULREY, W. C. of Cave Creek	18	HALE, Willie of Cave Creek	15
H-166 4 May 1906 BRAMLETT, I. W., A-57* SUTHERLAN, Elias, Sec.	ADAMS, Andrew of Fallsville *(Franklin Co.) Ark.	21	EASTEP, M. M. of Fallsville	18
H-167 10 May 1906 SANBERRY, H. C., C-196** CARLTON, G. F., Sec.	DAVIDSON, Jason J. of Redstar (Madison) **(Madison Co.) Ark.	19	HIBBARD, Callie F. of Redstar (Madison)	15
H-168 6 May 1906 YOUNG, James W., J.P. TAYLOR, J. F., Sec.	MINICUS, John F. of Low Gap	50	HAYWARD, Susan (Mrs.) of Low Gap	25
H-169 13 May 1906 SUTTON, W. R., J.P. BROWN, Jerry, Sec.	ATKINSON, O. B. of Red Rock	22	GILLMORE, Belle of Red Rock	18
H-170 13 May 1906 DUEBERRY, J. P., J.P. WAGES, Holman, Sec.	WAGES, Frank of Fallsville	22	NUCKALLS, Larmey of Fallsville	21
H-171 27 May 1906 RAMSEY, V. P. THOMPSON, J. E., Sec.	REYNOLDS, R. E. of Yardelle	26	TURNEY, Mary of Yardelle	15
H-172 27 May 1906 KELLEY, E. C., D.M., B-168 PHILLIPS, J. M., Sec.	SMITH, Steve of Red Rock	21	PEOPLES, Lillie of Red Rock	17

By checking the CRIME and OBITUARY files state-wide, I may have found John Bethel's father, George N. Bethel. On the marriage license for John and Mary, the security deposit was paid by G. N. Bethel. In those days a deposit of about $200 was required (for what, I'm not sure). If you will note from the attached marriage record, George N. Bethel, born in 1863, paid the security deposit. George was 43; John was 21; a good fit!

true! George is John's father cwc

The obituary for George N. Bethel was found in the Little Rock, Arkansas Herald Democrat for 9 March 1939 (attached). As you can see, George was 76 years old in 1939 when he died. He had been a merchant in Limestone for many years--and, of course, we know he was there when John and Mary took out a marriage license on 6 April 1906. Do you suppose George was the original German immigrant? Something to work with as the immigrant records are searched.

In 1939, there was a surviving son, Lee Bethel, living in Lurton, Arkansas. Lurton is located in the southeast corner of Newton County. I didn't go to Lurton as I was down in Clarkesville when George's obituary was found. There were four sisters surviving George and the marriage index is likely to contain them but they are judged to be of little use to us. Lee Bethel will show up in the Federal Census. So more work to do on him because the Census will reveal the birthplace of his father George. Germany?

David See last to pages for the answer to this. I got lucky. cwc

Loydell, I'm inclosing a packet of cemetery notes. These show, in a general way, that the Adams clan was widely spread throughout Northwestern Arkansas. However, as one moves eastward, the number Adams tombstones decline. I rather suspect the Adams clans came up the Arkansas River, spreading northward and then, over time, spilling into Oklahoma. The Faughts were very few in number and almost all of them were concentrated in Newton County. Though I have attached individual sheets from the marriage records where they are applicable; the complete file for each of the three periods is attached separately as each is so full of Adams names, WHICH you will find ~~them~~ an adventure individually.

Will be going back to Arkansas the first week of November, then on to Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, then to the Carolinas to see my son Rod and a grandson who lives in Charlotte. Note the questions. Try to help if you can. Will come by to see you if time permits.

Fondest regards,

Coyle

Coyle W. Case

ethel, Geo. N. -

H.D. 3-9-39

Hearld Democrat
Little Rock, AK.

George N. Bethel, Limestone Merchant, Dies at Home

3-9-39

George N. Bethel, 76 years old, merchant at Limestone, north of here, died early Thursday at his home.

Mr. Bethel had operated a store at Limestone for many years.

He is survived by a son, Lee Bethel of Lurton; a daughter, Miss Helen Bethel of Tulsa; and four sisters.

Funeral service was held Thursday afternoon at the Limestone cemetery, with Rev. Dell Owens, Church of God minister, officiating.

Burial was in the Limestone cemetery, with the Hardwicke Funeral home of Clarksville in charge of arrangements.

Lurton, AK is south of Jasper, AK on Hwy 7 in Newton County.

Helen Bethel not found in Tulsa — probably married or dead.

The four sisters are deceased and married names are unknown.

David this letter answers a lot of questions
brought up in the first letter EWC

Dear Loydell: November 20, 1997

In my October 1997 letter , the frustrating effort to find the burial site of John Albert Bethel, my grandfather on the Adams side of my family, is described (See the last two typed pages of the October communication to you). I'm happy to report that that investigation has taken a 180 degree turn for the better.

Bethel Clan

There is no doubt **George N. Bethel** is the father of my grandfather, **John Albert Bethel** . He appears in the 1900 Federal Census for Newton County Arkansas with a son of the correct age and birthdate i.e., 14 years old, born February 1896. We know from the marriage record I sent you, that John Albert Bethel and Mary Jane Adams were married 6 April 1906 in Limestone, Arkansas with he being 21 years old. In geneology terms, this is a perfect fit!!!.

Since Newton County is small in population, I decided to drop back to the 1880 Census to see if I could find my great-great grandfather. Sure enough, in the 1880 Census for Newton County a **Thomas Bethel** is shown as a 47 year old farmer with a son George who is 17 years old. Another perfect fit!!!.

This means Thomas was born in 1833 (1880-47=1833). Then some more great information. Thomas was born in Tennessee as were his father and mother. This timetable coincides with the mass migration of Germans to the USA during the large worldwide depression of the 1830's.

A new twist, the wife of Thomas, my great-great grandmother, though born in Tennessee, her parents were from South Carolina. Her first name is Martha; her maiden name is unknown--that's all we know because the census never lists the wife's maiden name. It would appear I have reached a "dead end" on the female side of the Bethel Clan--and, indeed, I don't know the maiden name of George Bethel's wife either but I'm sure her maiden name is in the marriage records for Newton County Arkansas. Thank God they are indexed; makes the job much easier. So far, much too much to do and not enough time to do it!

Adams Clan

Now some bad news about the Adams search. There was no 15 year old boy Eli Sanford Adams in the 1880 Newton County Census. Nor was there a 12 year old girl, Martha Elizabeth Faught. Eli and Martha were both born in Arkansas while their parents were, respectively, from Kentucky and Tennessee. This most probably means the parents of Eli and Martha didn't meet, or marry, until they reached Arkansas. This is not 100% certain however, since Kentucky and Tennessee share common borders. At any rate, the search area is now all the counties of Arkansas and this job becomes much more difficult.

While in Terre Haute, Indiana last week working on the Case side of my ancestory, a first rate Genealogist, David Lewis, introduced me to a special microfische compilation of the 1860 Indiana Census that isolates people by name, age, birthplace and county. This compilation reduced the search for the father of **William Martin Case** to Three names. Should such work exist for Arkansas, we can proceed backward for another full generation.

David Lewis suggested that a death record at the funeral home who handled Eli and Martha's burial should reveal the name of the parents of the deceased. Both Eli and Martha are buried in Paden cemetery. Do you recall if Park Brothers funeral home handled the funeral arrangements for Eli and Martha?

I understand from my sister Jane that Martha Adams (maiden name) now lives in Paden and attends her church in Prague. Do you think Martha might help us with some of this "leg" work? For example, Park's funeral home won't talk to me because my name is not "Adams" unless I produce some authority for information release. On the Case side, information was given about my mother with no questions asked. Just a thought.

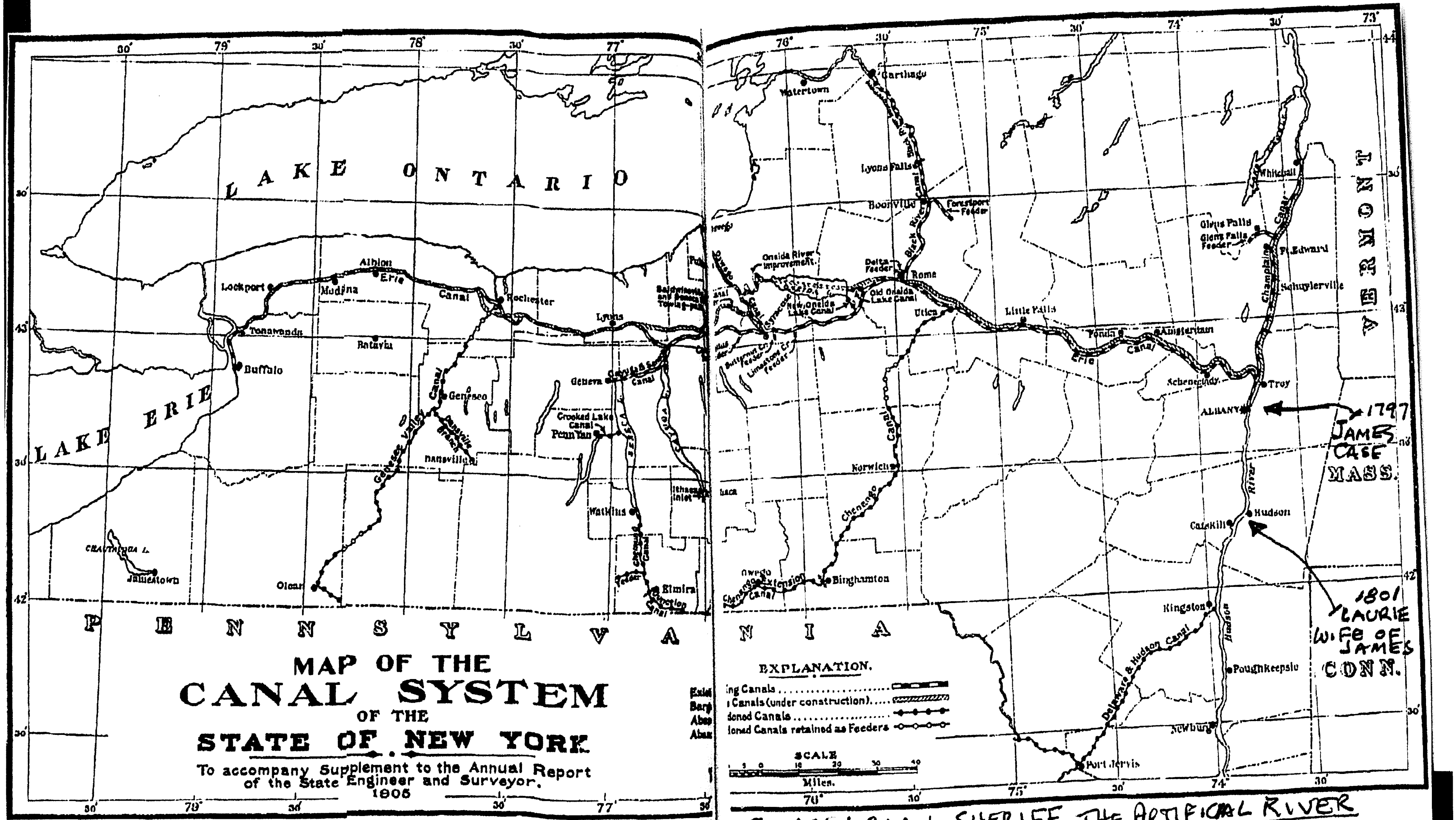
I note several grammar and omitted words in my October letter to you. Sorry for that! Keep in touch.

Fondest regards,
Coyle
Coyle W. Case
5111 Fairway Cir.
Granbury, Tx 76049

Note: Cross index Loydell as maiden name **Adams & Barton** married name. Computer file address and telephone number to CWC Directory.

Loydell: Have found Mary Jane Fetters (adams) old Bible and John Coyle Bethel was my Mother's brothers' name. He died at a young age. So another mystery has been solved. Joyce Hardiston had the Bible (She is my sister Jane's daughter) and she promised to send it to me so that the genealogy data can be copied. Coyle.
11/24/97

Carol Sheriff - The Artificial River
The Erie Canal & the Paradox of Progress
1817-1862


MAP OF THE CANAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
To accompany Supplement to the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor.
1905
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
VERMONT
Chautauqua L.
Jamestown
Olean
Buffalo
Tonawanda
Lockport
Medina
Albion
Erie Canal
Rochester
Batavia
Genesee Valley Canal
Geneseo
Dansville Branch
Dansville
Lyons
Geneva
Cayuga & Seneca Canal
Crooked Lake Canal
Penn Yan
Seneca
Cayuga
Watkins
Chemung Canal
Feeder
Elmira
Junction Canal
Ithaca
Ithaca Inlet
Baldwinsville and Seneca Towing-path
Oswego Canal
Syracuse
Butternut Cr. Feeder
Limestone Cr. Feeder
Oneida River Improvement
New Oneida Lake Canal
Old Oneida Lake Canal
Delta Feeder
Rome
Utica
Black River Canal
Lyons Falls
Boonville
Forestport Feeder
Watertown
Carthage
Little Falls
Fonda
Amsterdam
Schenectady
Troy
Albany
Chenango Canal
Norwich
Binghamton
Owego
Chenango Extension Canal
Champlain Canal
Whitehall
Glens Falls
Glens Falls Feeder
Ft. Edward
Schuylerville
Hudson
Catskill
Hudson River
Kingston
Delaware & Hudson Canal
Poughkeepsie
Newburg
Port Jervis
EXPLANATION.
Existing Canals
Canals (under construction)
Abandoned Canals
Abandoned Canals retained as Feeders
SCALE
Miles.
0
10
20
30
40

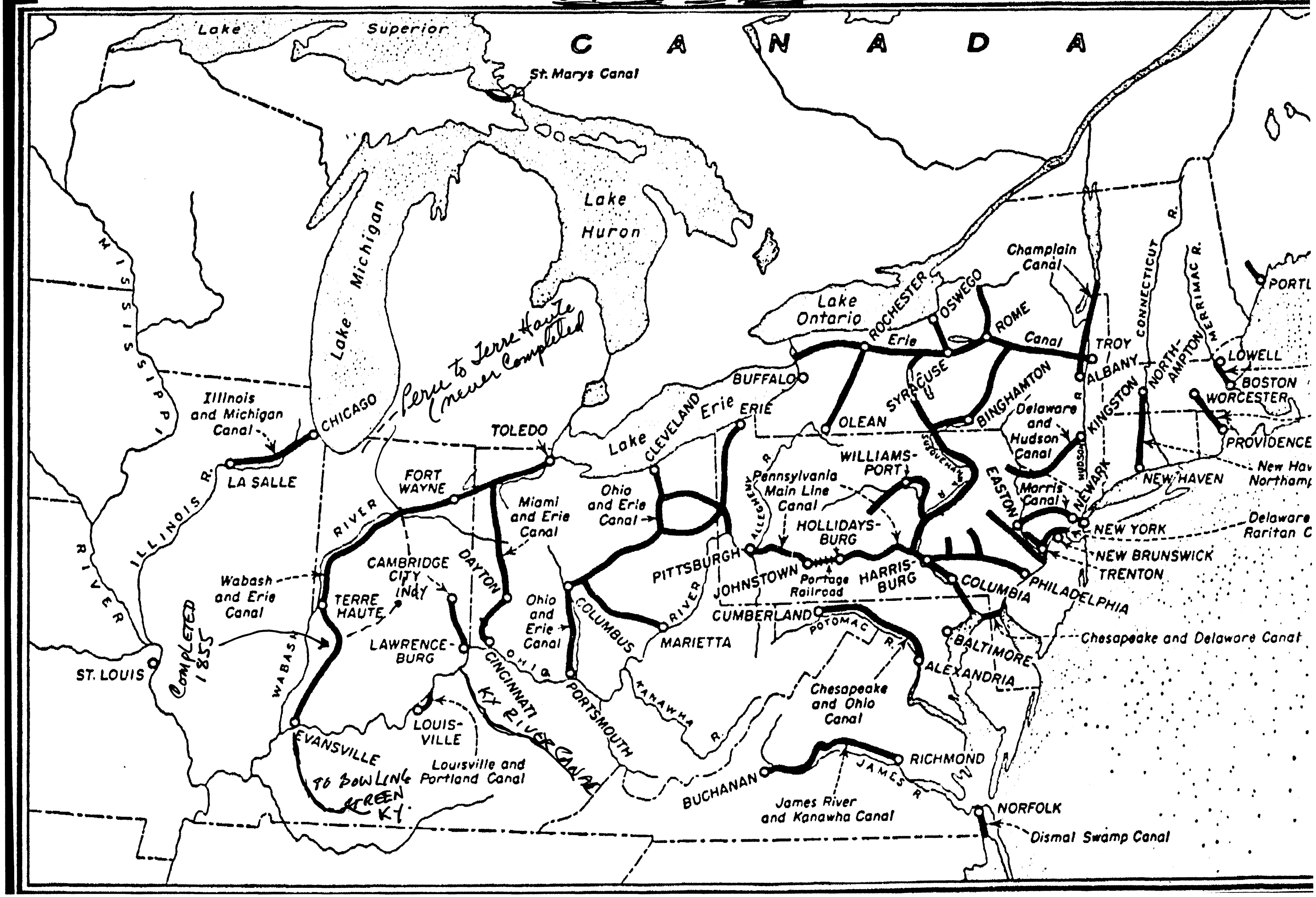
1797 JAMES CASE MASS.

1801 LAURIE WIFE OF JAMES CONN.

SOURCE: CAROL SHERIFF, THE ARTIFICAL RIVER

(Noble E. Whitford, *History of the Canal System of the State of New York . . . ,* Canal Society of New York State)

CANALS TO 1855


Lake Superior
CANADA
St. Marys Canal
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
MISSISSIPPI
Lake Ontario
ROCHESTER
OSWEGO
ROME
Erie Canal
Champlain Canal
TROY
ALBANY
CONNECTICUT R.
MERRIMAC R.
PORTL
LOWELL
BOSTON
NORTH-AMPTON
WORCESTER
PROVIDENCE
BUFFALO
SYRACUSE
BINGHAMTON
Delaware and Hudson Canal
KINGSTON
HUDSON R.
NEW HAVEN
New Hav Northamp
OLEAN
Lake Erie
CLEVELAND
ERIE
WILLIAMS-PORT
SUSQUEHANNA R.
EASTON
Morris Canal
NEWARK
NEW YORK
Delaware Raritan C
NEW BRUNSWICK
TRENTON
Illinois and Michigan Canal
CHICAGO
Peru to Terre Haute (never completed)
TOLEDO
LA SALLE
ILLINOIS R.
FORT WAYNE
Miami and Erie Canal
Ohio and Erie Canal
Pennsylvania Main Line Canal
ALLEGHENY R.
HOLLIDAYS-BURG
RIVER
WABASH RIVER
CAMBRIDGE CITY
INDY
DAYTON
PITTSBURGH
JOHNSTOWN
Portage Railroad
HARRIS-BURG
COLUMBIA
PHILADELPHIA
Wabash and Erie Canal
TERRE HAUTE
Ohio and Erie Canal
COLUMBUS
RIVER
MARIETTA
CUMBERLAND
POTOMAC R.
BALTIMORE
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal
ST. LOUIS
Completed 1855
LAWRENCE-BURG
CINCINNATI
OHIO
PORTSMOUTH
KANAWHA R.
ALEXANDRIA
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
RIVER
LOUIS-VILLE
KY RIVER CANAL
EVANSVILLE
To Bowling Green Ky.
Louisville and Portland Canal
RICHMOND
JAMES R.
BUCHANAN
James River and Kanawha Canal
NORFOLK
Dismal Swamp Canal

Joyce Malin, Librarian
Doniphan-Ripley Library
207 Locust street
Doniphan, Mo. 63935-1756

Subject: Marriage record of Mary Waddell (From Missouri) to William Martin Case
(From Indiana) between 1883 and 1890.

Dear Ms. Malin:

I seek proof of subject because William Martin Case is my great grandfather. He left Terre Haute, Indiana in the fall of 1882 according to the Terre Haute City/County Directory.

Mary Waddell was from Missouri. Case attic records mention Doniphan, Mo. though Mary may have resided outside Ripley County. Merely guessing at this point. Mary and William were in Oklahoma Territory by 1890 which limits the search time period; however, there is no hard evidence to prove they were there since the 1890 Federal Census is unavailable to us.

Question: Do you have a record of william and Mary's marriage--or can you direct me to records that might yield such information? Thank You.

Any expenses resulting from this inquiry will be paid promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Coyle Case

Coyle Case
5111 Fairway Cir.
Granbury, TX 76049-5181

December 4, 1997

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Coyle W. Case
5111 Fairway Circle
Granbury TX 76049

November 15, 1997

Hi! Yesterday evening we got 2 1/2 inches of snow while many of the trees and bushes still have their leaves. It seems Winter is here though I thought El Nino was supposed to bring mild weather.

There was one statement in your typescript that I don't understand. You mentioned that Paden OK and Clovis NM were "level longitudinally" on the Desert Rim. However, instead of longitudinally do you mean latitudinally? But this can't be as Paden is close to 35 1/2 N. LAT. while Clovis is 34 1/2 N.LAT. I'm not sure what you mean in that statement on p. 3 of Chapter 1 the last full paragraph.

I received your second copy of "Prologue" in yesterday's mail and have noticed that it contains the page that was missing from the first copy that you sent.

I read your entire typescript and found it very interesting. It really is. We will put it in our Case surname file. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance. Do you know when William Martin Case first appeared in Terre Haute City Directories ? I remember you said he was a teamster and worked on canal construction. What Indiana county was he in in the 1850 census? Who was his father?

I am glad you have had a wide variety of experiences that run the gamut of human experience. I'll also mention that I was born Sept. 17, 1940 - almost the same time you were running away from home.

David N. Lewis
SpC Research Ass't

...CASE, PALMYRA, CASE, WILLIAM,

FULL NAME	AGE	BIRTHPL	CNTY	TWP	PAGE
CASE, PALMYRA,	16	KY	51	776	905
CASE, PAMELIA, E	6	IN	31	31	166
CASE, PERMELIA,	24	IN	77	29	955
CASE, PERMELIA,	11	IN	76	971	566
CASE, PERMILIA,	48	NY	76	971	566
CASE, PERRY,	16	IN	44	759	473
CASE, PERRY, B	5	IN	63	39	5
CASE, PERRY, R	1	IN	44	759	471
CASE, PETER,	53	OH	24	1014	418
CASE, PETER,	50	NJ	29	36	64
CASE, PETER,	22	OH	32	753	789
CASE, PETER, L	40	IN	31	65	344
CASE, PETER, S	25	IN	24	225	172
CASE, PHILANDER,	15	IN	44	759	471
CASE, PHILIP, H	5	IN	20	81	471
CASE, PHILO,	58	CT	83	441	11
CASE, PHYLENA,	10	IN	24	1014	418
CASE, POLLY,	52	KY	59	882	702
CASE, PULIN,	9M	IN	67	36	512
CASE, R, C	12	IN	19	143	976
CASE, R, M	44	IN	63	0	124
CASE, R, P	32	IN	85	1242	95
CASE, RACHAEL,	10	IN	69	41	357
CASE, RACHEAL, C	16	IN	59	882	702
CASE, RACHEL,	49	KY	88	7	111
CASE, RALPH, D	1	IN	46	277	143
CASE, REBECA, J	33	OH	85	1242	95
CASE, REBECCA,	81	PA	59	882	702
CASE, REBECCA,	46	KY	22	0	337
CASE, REBECCA,	37	IN	10	291	157
CASE, REBECCA,	31	OH	45	1060	766
CASE, REBECCA,	14	IN	75	881	383
CASE, REBECCA, E	2	IN	59	882	702
CASE, REED,	55	KY	08	0	343
CASE, REED,	16	IN	08	0	344
CASE, REUBEN,	2	IN	92	1205	763
CASE, REUBEN, B	38	OH	92	1205	763
CASE, RHODA,	4	OH	76	971	559
CASE, ROBERT,	19	IN	31	65	344
CASE, ROBERT,	5	IN	90	0	927
CASE, ROBERT, C	13	IN	67	36	512
CASE, ROBERT, F	41	KY	67	22	479
CASE, ROSA,	19	IN	76	971	566
CASE, SAMUEL,	17	IN	67	0	391
CASE, SAMUEL,	11	IN	67	22	479
CASE, SAMUEL,	2	IN	19	143	974
CASE, SAMUEL, N	8	OH	20	81	471
CASE, SARAH,	76	VA	24	747	439
CASE, SARAH,	72	PA	67	0	391
CASE, SARAH,	51	NJ	44	0	598
CASE, SARAH,	50	NC	63	39	14
CASE, SARAH,	30	OH	24	654	493
CASE, SARAH,	22	IN	63	39	14
CASE, SARAH,	18	IN	63	0	128
CASE, SARAH,	16	IN	77	29	960
CASE, SARAH,	16	IN	19	143	991
CASE, SARAH,	1	IN	84	21	316
CASE, SARAH, A	35	KY	49	0	336
CASE, SARAH, A V	11	IN	31	1187	382
CASE, SARAH, E	2	IN	59	493	805
CASE, SARAH, H	11	IN	10	291	157
CASE, SARAH, J	22	IN	85	1242	112
CASE, SARAH, J	22	IN	85	1242	112
CASE, SARAH, M	2	IN	63	0	124
CASE, SETHEA, J	16	IN	77	29	946
CASE, SOPHIA,	69	NH	79	0	868
CASE, SOPHIA,	52	NY	17	331	319
CASE, SOPHRONIA,	11	IN	33	33	6
CASE, SOPHRONIA, A	11	IN	24	1290	165
CASE, SQUIRE,	56	KY	59	882	702
CASE, SULLIVAN,	60	CT	20	4	565
CASE, SUSAN,	54	NJ	84	21	298
CASE, SUSAN,	28	IN	88	7	111
CASE, SUSAN,	17	IN	31	65	344
CASE, SUSAN,	17	IN	31	65	344
CASE, SUSAN,	16	IN	67	36	510
CASE, SUSAN,	5	IN	84	21	316
CASE, SUSAN, C	50	PA	03	81	283
CASE, SUSAN, P	14	IN	85	1242	94
CASE, SYDNEY,	27	IN	36	0	658
CASE, SYLAS,	23	IN	36	0	658
CASE, TAYLOR,	10	IN	63	39	5
CASE, THEADORE,	4	IN	49	0	336
CASE, THEODORE,	2	IN	31	1187	382
CASE, THEODORE,	4M	IN	36	0	659
CASE, THEODORE, E	12	IN	22	0	337
CASE, THOMAS,	37	IN	63	39	5
CASE, THOMAS,	19	IN	22	0	337
CASE, THOMAS,	14	IN	69	41	357
CASE, THOMAS,	6	IN	22	501	205
CASE, THOMAS, H	14	IN	67	36	510
CASE, THOS,	15	IN	85	669	423
CASE, THOS, D	29	OH	20	81	471
CASE, TOWNSON,	17	IN	38	519	123
CASE, VALENTINE,	15	IN	85	1242	112
CASE, VINCENT,	6	OH	29	36	65
CASE, VIOLA,	39	NY	79	0	931
CASE, VIOLET,	16	IN	75	881	383
CASE, VIOLET,	4	IN	10	291	157
CASE, VOLNEY,	4	OH	61	1009	440
CASE, WASHINGTON,	49	KY	88	7	111
CASE, WASHINGTON,	5	IN	63	0	128
CASE, WELBY,	3	IN	24	654	493
CASE, WILEY,	1	IN	24	580	6
CASE, WILFORD,	5	IN	52	88	352
CASE, WILLET, S	27	IN	24	225	170
CASE, WILLIAM,	53	NY	76	916	476
CASE, WILLIAM,	43	NY	79	0	932
CASE, WILLIAM,	42	NY	45	1060	770
CASE, WILLIAM,	38	OH	92	1205	761

L 08 ...CASE, WILLIAM, CASER, ELIZABETH,

FULL NAME	AGE	BIRTHPL	CNTY	TWP	PAGE
CASE, WILLIAM,	36	IN	24	580	13
CASE, WILLIAM,	35	IN	10	291	157
CASE, WILLIAM,	35	IN	02	89	738
CASE, WILLIAM,	28	GRI	35	0	202
CASE, WILLIAM,	26	IN	77	29	946
CASE, WILLIAM, ~~STEUBEN~~	22	IN	75	881	383
CASE, WILLIAM, DECATUR	20	IN	16	36	914
CASE, WILLIAM, STEUBAN	18	OH	76	971	547
CASE, WILLIAM,	17	IN	27	39	46
CASE, WILLIAM,	15	IN	67	36	512
CASE, WILLIAM,	12	IN	22	501	205
CASE, WILLIAM,	8	OH	76	971	564
CASE, WILLIAM,	7	IN	73	669	504
CASE, WILLIAM,	7	IN	35	89	111
CASE, WILLIAM,	4	IN	35	0	202
CASE, WILLIAM,	3	IN	20	81	471
CASE, WILLIAM,	3	IN	61	1	395
CASE, WILLIAM,	2	OH	89	0	654
CASE, WILLIAM, H	24	IN	22	0	337
CASE, WILLIAM, H	19	IN	85	1242	112
CASE, WILLIAM, H	7	IN	24	1145	124
CASE, WILLIAM, H	3	IN	85	1242	93
CASE, WILLIS,	15	OH	02	89	871
CASE, WM,	54	VA	61	0	643
CASE, WM,	16	IN	02	89	947
CASE, WM, B	8	IN	31	1187	382
CASE, WM, H	12	IN	49	63	939
CASE, WOODFORD,	10	IN	47	601	809
CASE, ZOPHA,	22	OH	44	759	473
CASE, ZOPHER,	43	OH	44	41	484
CASEBEER, JOHN,	61	PA	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, JOHN,	22	OH	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, JOHN, W	12	IN	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, JOSEPH,	53	OH	09	52	632
CASEBEER, JOSHUA,	23	OH	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, LEANDER,	2	OH	17	24	77
CASEBEER, LOIS, M	3	IN	17.	1205	97
CASEBEER, MARGARET,	16	IN	17	1205	95
CASEBEER, MARIA,	17	IN	09	52	632
CASEBEER, MARTHA, J	9	IN	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, MARY,	12	IN	17	1205	95
CASEBEER, MARY, A	37	OH	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, MARY, E	23	OH	09	52	632
CASEBEER, NANCY,	57	PA	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, NANCY,	44	OH	17	1205	95
CASEBEER, NANCY,	22	IN	09	52	632
CASEBEER, NANCY,	17	IN	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, OLIVE,	1	IN	17	1205	102
CASEBEER, OLIVER, C	10	IN	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, ORANGE,	5	IN	17	1205	95
CASEBEER, PHEBE,	24	OH	17	1205	95
CASEBEER, RACHEL,	23	OH	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, ROBERT,	20	IN	17	1205	98
CASEBEER, SAMANTHA,	8	IN	17	1205	95
CASEBEER, SARAH,	22	VT	17	1205	102
CASEBEER, SAVILAH,	12	IN	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, SILAS,	10	IN	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, WILLIAM,	30	OH	17	1205	97
CASEBEER, WILLIAM,	13	IN	17	1205	95
CASEBIER, ALVIN, B	1	IN	83	571	170

N DATE: 10/01/87

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PAGE:

1850 INDIANA CENSUS
REFERENCE TABLES

COUNTY CODES TABLE

CODE	COUNTY
01	ADAMS
02	ALLEN
03	BARTHOLOMEW
04	BENTON
05	BLACKFORD
06	BOONE
07	BROWN
08	CARROLL
09	CASS
10	CLARK
11	CLAY
12	CLINTON
13	CRAWFORD
14	DAVIESS
15	DEARBORN
16	DECATUR
17	DEKALB
18	DELAWARE
19	DUBOIS
20	ELKHART
21	FAYETTE
22	FLOYD
23	FOUNTAIN
24	FRANKLIN
25	FULTON
26	GIBSON
27	GRANT
28	GREENE
29	HAMILTON
30	HANCOCK
31	HARRISON
32	HENDRICKS
33	HENRY
34	HOWARD
35	HUNTINGTON
36	JACKSON
37	JASPER
38	JAY
39	JEFFERSON
40	JENNINGS
41	JOHNSON
42	KNOX
43	KOSCIUSKO
44	LAGRANGE
45	LAKE
46	LAPORTE
47	LAWRENCE
48	MADISON
49	MARION
50	MARSHALL
51	MARTIN
52	MIAMI
53	MONROE
54	MONTGOMERY
55	MORGAN
56	NEWTON
57	NOBLE
58	OHIO
59	ORANGE
60	OWEN
61	PARKE
62	PERRY
63	PIKE
64	PORTER
65	POSEY
66	PULASKI
67	PUTNAM
68	RANDOLPH
69	RIPLEY
70	RUSH
71	ST. JOSEPH
72	SCOTT
73	SHELBY
74	SPENCER
75	STARKE
76	STEUBEN
77	SULLIVAN
78	SWITZERLAND
79	TIPPECANOE
80	TIPTON
81	UNION
82	VANDERBURGH
83	VERMILLION
84	VIGO
85	WABASH
86	WARREN
87	WARRICK
88	WASHINGTON
89	WAYNE
90	WELLS
91	WHITE
92	WHITLEY

TERRE HAUTE,

			Christiana "	41	M		Prof. of Music			Ohio
24			Louis "	34	M		Farmer			"
25			John "	20	M		Farm Laborer			Indiana
26			Sarah A. "	16	F		STUEBAN COUNTY			"
27	776	791	James Case James Case ?	63	M		Farmer	MASSACHUSETTS → 500	350	Mass
28			Laurie Laurie	59	F		Housework	CONNECTICUT →		Conn
29	TWINS?		Betsy Betsy " —98?→	15	F		" "			Ohio
30			William William "	18	M		Farm Laborer			"
31		792	George Collins	34	M		Carpenter	300	350	"
32			Martha "	23	F		Housework			"
33			Albert "	3	M		James Case born 1797 in Mass.			Indiana
34			George "	1	M		Laurie wife 1801 in Conn.			"
35	777	793	Frederick Yockey	[illegible]	M		Farmer	1400	400	Penn
36			Mary E. "	46	F		Housework			"
37			David "	19	M		Farm Laborer			"
38			Henry "	17	M		" "			"
39			Barbara "	15	F		Housework			"
40			Esther "	13	F					Ohio

No. white males, 20 No. colored males, ____ No. foreign born, ____ No. blind, ____ No. idiotic, ____

No. white females, 26 No. colored females, 1 No. deaf and dumb, ____ No. insane, ____ Twn 2696 No. paupers, ____

Indiana 1860 Census - STUEBAN COUNTY 10

1860 Census
Decatur County

	Orlando Do	8	m				Do
	Mary Do	6	F				Do
	Elizabeth Do	4	F				Do
	Charles Do	2	m				Do
8	Charles Wolf	24	m	Farming		100	Ohi
	Mary Do	20	F				In
	Catherine Do	2/12	F				D
	Reuben Dewitt	42	m	Farming		600	Ohi
	Matilda Do	25	F				Do
	Martin Do	9	m				In
	Wesley Do	5	m				D
	Montecello Do	3	F				D
	Susan Do	2	F				
20	James Vanderbu	38	m	Farming	2000	600	In
	Evaline Do	30	F				Do
	Sarah E Do	12	F				D
	Catharine Do	[illegible]	F				D
	Lydia Do	2	F				D
	Eliza J Do	3/12	F				D
21	Wm Dewitt	26	m	Farming		400	On
	Mary Do	27	F				
	Wm O Do	3	m				
	Marcus L Do	2	m				
	Elizabeth M Kelso	15	F	Domestic			
22	John Markland	32	m	Farming	3000	400	
	Calla Do	32	F				
	Benjamin Do	5	m				
	James Waters	13	m				
23	D. G. Case	53	m	Farming	5000	900	O
	Nancy Do	35	F	See William — next page			
	Martha Do	32	F				

DULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Jackson Township **in the Count**

Indiana **enumerated by me, on the** 12th **day of** June **1860.**

Office Waynesburgh.

Decatur County

Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned.		Place Naming the or
		Age.	Sex.	Color, { White, black, or mulatto.		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	William Case	20	m		Laborer			
	Henry Do	16	m		Do			
	Jonas Do	10	m					
	George W Do	5	m					
	Angeline Barnett	13	F					
224	Solomon Dillman	46	m		Farming	3000	800	
	Rose Anna Do	35	F					
	Simeon Do	30	m		Laborer			
	Emmaline Do	19	F		Domestic			
	Layfayette Do	17	m		Laborer			
	Genette Do	15	F					
	Wm F Do	13	m					
	Eliza Do	5	Fm					
	Joseph Do	5/12	m					
225	Alvin Lofus	25	m		Blacksmith		200	
	Wm Tulrington	20	m					
226	Henry Dewitt	58	m		Farming	1000	150	
	Sarah Do	52	F					
	Peter Do	20	m		Laborer		50	
	Susan Do	18	F		Domestic			

1879-1882
Terre Haute & Vigo Cty

Shows
William Martin
Case left
Terre Haute
probably 1881
or late 1880

CHAS. O. EBEL & CO'S

Terre Haute City and Vigo County

DIRECTORY,

1882.

EMBRACING A COMPLETE LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS, PRIVATE CITIZENS, WITH PLACE
OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE, OR POST OFFICE ADDRESS, AND A MISCELLA-
NEOUS DIRECTORY OF THE CITY, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS,
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, RAILROADS, BANKS, INCORPORATED COMPA-
NIES AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY, MILITARY
AND OTHER SOCIETIES, A COMPLETE STREET DIREC-
TORY, VOTING PRECINCTS, TELEPHONE DIREC-
TORY, NEW CITY MAP, ETC., ETC.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A COMPLETE CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

AND COUNTY GAZETTEER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, - - - - $3.00.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.:
COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY CHAS. O. EBEL & CO.
1882.

1882 Directory

Use Hulman's Dauntless Coffee The Best In the World

MAGNETIC ARTESIAN BATHS Cure Syphilis, Venereal Diseases, Neuralgia, Gout and Female Diseases.

Carroll Patrick, stoker Terre Haute Gas Light Co, res 511 N 11th.
Carroll Patrick, nail feeder **Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works,** res w s of 14th 2 s of Poplar.
Carroll Sarah Miss, res 308 N 3d.
Carroll Thomas B, nail feeder, **Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works,** res 509 S 14th.
Carroll Wm, died March 27, 1881.
☞ Carruthers, see also Carothers and Carrithers.
Carruthers Wm E, removed to Edinburg, Ind.
Carsome Albert, printer, bds 423 N 4th.
Carson Andrew, lab, res 618 N 10th.
Carson Charles E, switchman Vandalia Line, bds Exchange Hotel.
Carson George, res 936 S 1st.
Carter America (wid Newton), cook, res 675½ Main.
Carter Belle Miss, waiter Filbeck House, res same.
Carter Charles E, bkkpr, res 440 N 9th.
Carter Charles L, saloon, 12 N 2d, rooms same.
Carter Charles M, deputy county treas, res 100 Center ave.
Carter Edward F, removed to St Joseph, Mo.
Carter Elizabeth (wid Enoch), res 424 Cherry.
Carter Eleazer D, car builder **Terre Haute Car & Mfg Co,** res 440 N 9th.
Carter Ford, nail feeder **Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works,** bds 328 N 3d.
Carter Kate Miss, res 440 N 9th.
Carter Lucy J Miss (col'd), res 1520 Center ave.
Carter Rebecca Mrs (col'd), domestic 671 Ohio.
Carter Sarah L Miss, seamstress, 822 Ohio.
Carter Thomas (col'd), lab, res 1520 Center ave.
☞ Cartwright, see also Curtwright.
Cartwright Wm, lab, res 1420 S 2d.
☞ Cary, see Carey.
Case James, driver A Eaton & Co, res 633 Tippecanoe. FATHER of WM?
Case John W, removed to Sandford, Ind.
Case Schuyler S, removed to Indianapolis, Ind.
Case Wm, removed to Arkansas. ← WILLIAM MARTIN CASE
Casey James R (col'd), barber G Day, bds 119 N 2d.
Casey John, lab, bds 603 N 11th.
Casey John W, carpenter **Terre Haute Car & Mfg Co,** res 405 N 4th.
Casey Patrick, lab, bds 603 N 10th.
Casey Thomas, lab, res 701 N 12th.
Casey Wm, carpenter **Terre Haute Car & Mfg Co,** res 39 S 13th.
Cash Marion P, removed to Oakland, Ill.
Cashman Daniel, lab, res 315 N 9th.
Cashman Maggie Miss, domestic 220 S 5th.
Cashman Mary Miss, res 315 N 9th.
Cashman Timothy, shoemkr P M Sughrue, res 315 N 9th.
Cashmore Joseph, clk T H & S E R R, res 426 N 2d.
Cashmore Samuel, puddler Wabash Iron Co, res 426 N 2d.
Cashmore Samuel B, helper Wabash Iron Co, res 426 N 2d.
Caskey John W, conductor Vandalia Line, res 1218 Tippecanoe.

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Female, with Place of Business and Residence.

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Embracing a List of all Trades, Professions,
and Occupations; also,

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Embracing the City and County Officers, U. S. Post Office and
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Benevolent Societies, Incorporated Institutions, etc.

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intersections arranged in numerical order; The map will be
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Carter Isabelle, res 424 S 13th.
Carter Mrs Julia, 440 N 9th.
Carter Kate, bds 440 N 9th.
Carter Lizzie, rooms 702 S 7th.
Carter Mrs Leona, res 100 Center ave.
Carter Mary, bds 1105 Poplar.
Carter Martha, res 424 S 13th.
Carter Porter, nail feeder, res 424 S 13th.
Carter Rebecca, (col'd,) domestic, 671 Ohio.
Carter Thomas, (col'd,) res 1520 Center ave.
Carter William P, bds 722 N 5th.
Cary Mrs Ellie, res 1124 Mulberry.
Cary John F, brakeman Van R R, res 1506 Liberty ave.
Cary Louis C, clk Van freight office, res 1124 Mulberry.
Cary Mrs Nora, (wid John,) res 1506 Liberty ave.
Cary Nora, res 1506 Liberty Ave. No James Case
Case Ella, waiteress Boston House.
Case Joseph, teamster, res 1334 Main.
Case Mrs Mary, res 119 N 4th.
Case Mattie, dining-room help Henderson House, bds same.
Case William, teamster, res 119 N 4th.
Casey Mrs Adeline, res 39 S 13th.
Casey John, bds 603 N 10th.
Casey John W, res 314 N 4th.
Casey Mrs Lydia, dress and cloak maker, res 314 N 4th.
Casey Mrs Norah, res 701 N 12th.
Casey Thomas, res 701 N 12th.
Casey William, carpenter T H Car Co, res 39 S 13th.
Cash Emery, clk, bds 134 Lafayette.
Cash Marion, solicitor White S M Co, 304 Main.
Cass Charles, lab, res 1314 S 14th.
Cass Charles E, res 1314 S 14th.
Cass Mrs Eliza J, res 1314 S 14th.
Cass Jacob M, res 1314 S 14th.
Cass R E, res 1314 S 14th.
Cassady Burton, res 539 N 4th.
Cassady Edward, clk Jno T Staff, bds 643 Chestnut.
Cassady Mrs Malissa, res 539 N 4th.
Cassidy Martin, helper nail works, res 1128 Swan.
Cassidy Mrs Rose, res 1128 Swan.
Cassle Sarah J, bds 1135 N 8th.
Casto Jabez C, student, res 1324 Liberty ave.
Casto Lizzie, domestic, 828 Mulberry.
Casto Mary, domestic, 625 Mulberry.
Catt Mrs Angeline, res 128 S 3rd.
Catt Milton, hat and bonnet bleachery 128 S 3rd, res same.

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Carroll George, blksmith Wm Nicholson, res 1024 Spruce.
Carroll George, lab, res 653 N 3d.
Carroll George jr, lab, res 653 N 3d.
Carroll Hannah Mrs, res 1216 S 13th.
Carroll James, nail feeder T H Iron and Nail Works, bds 1024 Spruce.
Carroll James, lab, res 653 N 3d.
Carroll Johanna Miss, res 308 N 3d.
Carroll Joseph, harnessmkr, res 308 N 3d.
Carroll Margaret Mrs, res 1024 Spruce.
Carroll Martin, lab, res 308 N 3d.
Carroll Mary Miss, domestic 619 S 6th.
Carroll Mary Mrs, res 308 N 3d.
Carroll Mary Mrs, res 653 N 3d.
Carroll Michael, lab T H Iron and Nail Works, res 1216 S 13th.
Carroll Patrick, lab, res 1345 4th Ave.
Carroll Patrick, lab, res 1024 Spruce.
Carroll Sarah Miss, res 308 N 3d.
Carroll Sarah A Mrs, res 438 S 13th.
Carroll Thomas P, nail feeder T H Iron and Nail Works, bds 438 S 13th.
☞ *Carruthers, see also Carrithers.*
Carruthers Edward S, student, res 476 N 4th.
Carruthers Sarah A Mrs, res 1016 S 2d.
Carruthers Wm E, clk C C Smith & Son, res 1016 S 2d.
Carson Adelia Mrs, res 414 Cherry.
Carson Andrew, lab, res 414 Cherry.
Carson Delilah Mrs, res 717 S 4th.
Carson George, tress hoopmkr, 717 S 4th, res same.
Carson Leonora Miss, res 424 N 4th.
Carter America (wid Newton), res 675½ Main.
Carter Belle Miss, res 328 N 3d.
Carter Charles L, fireman, bds 328 N 3d.
Carter Charles M, clk Vandalia shops, res 100 Center Ave.
Carter Charles W, mach, res 328 N 3d.
Carter Clara B Mrs, res 107 Park.
Carter Dafney Mrs (col'd), res 1520 Center Ave.
Carter Edward F, molder E J King, bds 328 N 3d.
Carter Eleazer D, car builder Vandalia shops, res 440 N 9th.
Carter Ford, nail feeder T H Iron and Nail Works, bds 328 N 3d.
Carter Julia Mrs, res 440 N 9th.
Carter Kate Miss, res 440 N 9th.
Carter Leona Mrs, res 100 Center Ave.
Carter Lizzie Miss, res 1515 S 6th.
Carter Martha Mrs, res 328 N 3d.
Carter Porter, nail feeder, bds 1124 Swan.
Carter Rebecca (col'd), domestic 671 Ohio.
Carter Thomas (col'd), lab, res 1520 Center Ave.
Carter Wm, barber, res 107 Park.
☞ *Cary, see Carey.*
Case Alice P Mrs, res 730 S 2d.
Case James, teamster N S Wheat, res 730 S 2d. ← James
Case John W, res 7 Main
Case Mary Mrs, res 119 N 14th.
Case Nancy J Mrs, res 7 Main.
Case Schuyler S, trav agt, bds St Clair House.
Case Wm, teamster, res 119 N 14th. ← William
Casey Adaline Mrs, res 39 S 13th.
Casey Dennis, bds 821 Main.
Casey Lydia Mrs, res 405 N 4th.
Casey John, lab, bds 603 N 10th.
Casey John W, carp Terre Haute Car Mfg Co, res 405 N 4th.
Casey Norah Mrs, res 701 N 12th.
Casey Thomas, lab, res 701 N 12th.
Casey Wm, carp, res 39 S 13th.
Cash Elizabeth J Mrs, res e s 16th 2 s of Hulman.
Cash Marion P, s m agt, res e s 16th 2 s of Hulman.
Cash Marquis D L, bookbinder C W Brown, res e s 16th 2 s of Hulman.
Cash Rosa A Miss, res e s 16th 2 s of Hulman.
Cashmore Samuel, puddler Wabash Iron Co, res 431 N 2d.
Cashmore Samuel B, puddler Wabash Iron Co, res 431 N 2d.
Cashmore Sarah Ann Mrs, res 431 N 2d.
Caskey Emily E Mrs, res 507 N 13th.
Caskey John W, conductor Vandalia Line, res 507 N 13th.
Cass Charles, lab Phœnix Foundry and Machine Works, res 1503 College.
Cass Charles E, lab Vigo Iron Co, bds 1503 College.
Cass Eliza J Mrs, res 1503 College.
Cass Jacob M, tender T H Iron and Nail Works, res 1503 College.
Cass Manzo E, lab, bds 1331 S 14th.
Cassady Amelia Mrs, res 1231 S 2d.
Cassady John E, bartender J T Staff, res 1231 S 2d.
Cassidy Martin, puddler T H Iron and Nail Works, res 1128 Swan.
Cassidy Rose Miss, res 1128 Swan.
Cassle Sarah J (wid Hiram C), res 1135 N 8th.
Casto Elizabeth, domestic 629 Mulberry.
Casto Jabez C, student Leo J Weinstein, res 1134 Chestnut.

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Bryant Elizabeth (wid Jackson), res 719 S 2d.
Bryant Francis, teamster N S Wheat, bds 525 S 14½
Bryant Frank M, lab Cox & Fairbanks, res 635 S 1st.
Bryant Hiram E, molder J A Parker & Co, res 710 S 2d.
Bryant Jacob, cooper Adair & Derickson, res 911 S 2d.
Bryant John, res 719 S 2d.
Bryant John M, lab, res w s 1st 4 s of Scott.
Bryant John P, clk Stephen Adair, bds 1300 College.
Bryant Kate Mrs, res 122 Main.
Bryant Mahala Mrs, res w s 1st 4 s of Scott.
Bryant Robert M, millright, res Bloomington Ave e of city limits.
Bryant Rose Mrs, res 612 Cherry.
Bryant Sarah M Mrs, res 911 S 2d.
Bryce Alexander C, trav agt, res 308 N 9th.
Bryce Helen Mrs, res 308 N 9th.
Bryce Madge Miss, domestic 451 N 6th.
Bryce Mattie Miss, domestic 108 N 6th.
Bryson James W, foreman J A Parker & Co, res n e cor 3d and Vine.
Bryson Josephine Mrs, res n e cor 3d and Vine.
Buck Lillie Miss, student, res 514 N 5th.
Buckhart Maggie Miss, res 423 S 4th.
Buckingham Albert M, policeman, res 203 S 5th.
Buckingham Elizabeth Mrs, res 1438 Main.
Buckingham Elizabeth (wid Charles H), res 203 S 5th.
Buckingham Hannah (wid John), domestic 1004 S 2d.
Buckingham Laura J (wid Charles), res 608 S 3d.
Buckley Paul, supt mines Shelburn Coal Co, res Shelburn, Indiana.
Budd Levi, real estate, bds Boston House.
Budd Olive Miss, bds 214 Walnut.
Buder Wm, baker Hollis & Co, bds 570 Lafayette.
Buelow Albert, tailor, res 607 S 9th.
Buelow Maggie Mrs, res 607 S 9th.
Buey Agatha Mrs, res 600 N 11th.
Buey James, mach J A Parker & Co, res 600 N 11th.
Buey James M, mach Terre Haute Car and Mfg Co, res 600 N 11th.
Buff Allie Miss, res 721 S Center.
Buff Martha E Mrs, res 721 S Center.
Buff Nathaniel G (Buff & Morgan), res 721 S Center.
Buff & Morgan (Nathaniel G Buff and Dick T Morgan), Lawyers, 521 Ohio.
Bugh Albert, engineer Vandalia Line, res 321 N 12th.
Bugh Carrie Mrs, res 321 N 12th.
Bugh Henry, engineer, res 506 N 9th.
Bugh Mary F Mrs, res 506 N 9th.
Bull Maria V (wid Charles T), res 1709 Poplar.
Bullard Rebecca (wid Edward), res 214 S 1st.
Bunch Jane Mrs (col'd), res 25 N 1st.
Bundy Benton C, fireman, res 702 N 14½.
Bundy Caroline Mrs, res 329 S 14th.
Bundy Daniel E, carp, res 702 N 14½.
Bundy Edward W, fireman Vandalia Line, res 702 N 14½.
Bundy Eliza J Mrs, res 702 N 14½.
Bundy Frances E Miss, res 702 N 14½.
Bundy Samuel K, miller Kidder Bros, res 329 S 14th.
Bundy Wm M, packer Kidder Bros, res 329 S 14th.
Bungard Charles W, mach Phœnix Foundry and Machine Works, res 425 N 4th.
Bungard Julia A Mrs, res 425 N 4th.
Bungard Louisa Miss, res 425 N 4th.
Buntin & Armstrong (Wm C Buntin and Wm H Armstrong), Druggists and Manufacturing Pharmacists, 600 Main, and Props Depot Drug Store, 930 Chestnut.
Buntin Davis C, clk auditor's office Vandalia Line, res 331 N 7th.
Buntin Emma Mrs, res 331 N 7th.
Buntin George C, res 331 N 7th.
Buntin Lida (wid Wm), res 118 N 3d.
Buntin Martha H Mrs, res 618 Ohio.

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Carter Charles, driver L F Perdue, res cor 13th and Chestnut.
Carter Charles M, book keeper, res 100 S 13½.
Carter Charles W, millwright, res 227 N 13th.
Carter Miss Clara, res s e cor 13th and Chestnut.
Carter Edward F, fireman, res 227 N 13th.
Carter Eleazer D, carp, res 303 S 4th.
Carter Mrs Kate, res 1023 Walnut.
Carter Miss Lizzie, res 513 S 7th.
Carter Robert, barber G Berkshire, res 407 S 2d.
Carter Thomas, lab, res 1520 S 13½.
Cary George, clk, res 314 N 3d.
Casaday James, puddler, res 518 S 14th.
Casaday Michael, puddler, res 518 S 14th.
Case James, res 333 S 14th. ← James
Case Jacob M, lab, res 1366 Poplar. But No
Case John W, grocer and baker, 7 Main, res same. William
Case Miss Melissa J, res 1366 Poplar.
Case Mrs Sarah E, clk J W Case, res 7 Main.

RIDDLE has the "Bon Ton" Millinery Store now. Call and see, 517 Main.

Case Miss Siddie, res 333 S 14th.
Casey Thomas, lab, res 701 N 12th.
Cash Marion, traveling agt, res 454 N 5th.
Cash Wm S, watchman Vandalia Line, res s e cor 7th and Spruce.
Cass Charles H, lab, res 1366 Poplar.
Cassaday Alvertise, res 526 N 5th.
Cassaday Malissa, bds 526 N 5th.
Cassady Edward, clk J T Staff, bds 303 S 3d.
Cassell Winfield S, operator W U Tel Co, bds 600 N 6th
Cassidy James, puddler T H Iron and Nail Works, res c s 14th s Poplar.
Cassidy Martin, puddler T H Iron and Nail Works, res e s 14th n College.
Cassle Mrs Sarah, res 1604 Chestnut.
Casto Miss Mary, res 315 N 3d.
Cattell Wm, lab, res 921 N 3d.
Caughlin Dennis, lab, res 632 N 12th.
Caughlin Thomas, lab, res 520 N 1st.
Caughlin Timothy, lab, res 632 N 12th.
Caulk Joshua C, helper F H McElfresh, res 233 N 10th.
Cawley Mrs Dora, res 25 S 13½.

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CASE Family File

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7 Feb. 98

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Special Collections

Hi David:

The attached documents are about my Adams/Faught ancestors (mothers side). Though I had much greater success than that dealing with my male ancestor, William Martin Case, there were some situations I think you will find of interest-- for, even here, amid great accomplishment, the combination of census data and death certificate records present some conflicts.

Attachment #1 is from the Newton County Arkansas 1900 Federal Census. It deals with Eli Sanford Adams and Martha Elizabeth Faught (my great grandparents)--and Mary Jane Adams my grandmother as a 14 year old girl (marked in yellow). Note that ESA was born in Arkansas. This is important later as we examine his death certificate. Both of ESA's parents were born in Kentucky--while the parents of his wife, were both born in Tennessee.

My great-great grandparents are shown in blue on this same page. Thomas Faught was born in Tennessee; the place of birthplace of his father is listed as "don't know"--while the birthplace of his mother is shown as Tennessee. The birthplace of the parents of Mary A. Manus, my great-great grandmother, lists the father as "don't know"--while her mother was born in South Carolina!!! Hooray we made it to the Atlantic Ocean. One wonders why the birthplace of both male parents are unknown? Desertion, divorce, birth out-of-wedlock, or uninformed informant for the Birth certificate data? We will never know. Martha Elizabeth Faught, the daughter of Thomas, does not appear under his head of household listing because she is already married to Eli Sanford Adams. It's really neat when it works!%?#&!.

So much for Attachment #1.Attachments # 2 and #3 are death certificates for Eli Sanford Adams and Martha Elizabeth Faught Adams respectively. He is shown (#2) as having been born in Tannie, Missouri (remember the 1900 census says he was born in Arkansas--wow!). She is shown as having been born in Arkansas (#3). All their children were born in Arkansas. Further on this, Eli's father, my great-great grandfather, is named Sam with the location of birth now spelled Tanney, Missouri. The wife of Samuel is named Serius (or something like that)--no maiden name is given. What a shame. Note that the death certificate form has changed between 1942 when Eli died and 1956 when Martha Elizabeth died, as a consequence, the maiden name of the mother is now required--so we get to find out the name of Mary A. Manus, my great-great grandmother--the wife of Thomas Faught (#3).

Now let us discuss the birthplace discrepancy for Eli Sanford Adams. The informant listed on the death certificates for both Eli and Martha was Lewis (not Louis) Adams. Lewis Adams is my great uncle and I knew him well. I can't even remotely imagine that he would even mention Missouri were it not the truth. This being true, the census taker obtained the information, in 1900, from someone who didn't know or-- the census taker guessed or-- misunderstood. For my money, Eli Sanford Adams was born in Missouri enroute from Kentucky with the parents Samuel and

Serius. Unfortunately, there is no town named Tannie or Tanney in Missouri today--there is a Taney County northeast of present day Branson, Missouri.

In the meantime, Eli's future bride, born in Arkansas, is enroute from Tennessee with her parents Thomas Faught and wife Mary A. Manus. They end up in Limestone, Arkansas (Newton county) where Eli and Martha get married 27 January 1884 (see attachment #4). Attachment #4 is page 18 of an Index of Newton Co. Ark. Marriages 1879-1887. Since there was no census record for Eli, or his father Samuel, in Arkansas from 1850 through 1880, one can safely assume Eli didn't arrive in Newton county Arkansas until sometime between 1880 and 1883-- but in time to do some romancing of Martha and get married 27 January 1884.

David, if you have ever travelled from Branson, Mo. to Limestone, Ark., I'm sure you would wonder, as I do, how they did it and why they would do it--this country is the spine of the Ozark plateau. Farmland is sparse and, even today, it is very rocky, mountainous--beautiful in the extreme with a breath-taking vista at every bend of the road. Did the Adams and Faughts know each other before the migration from Kentucky and Tennessee? Very doubtful but then how did Eli and Martha meet? One suspects Eli left his Missouri home and by serendipity ended up in Deer, Arkansas, near Limestone, where he and Miss Faught met--more probably, Eli went there to visit relatives. Note that Matthew Adams is the bondsman for the marriage license of Eli and Martha. As a boy I knew both of these then elderly people in Paden, Oklahoma.

Finally, and going back to William Martin Case, don't you think that if the census taker made a mistake in Arkansas in 1900 that a similar mistake could have been made in Indiana in 1880? That it is entirely plausible that James Case, born 1797 in Massachusetts, was the father of William Martin Case born in Ohio in 1840? More guesswork! But then I read of the primitive nature of Indiana around 1815 to 1825 and I just can't visualize WMC's parents being born there with he being born in Ohio. But, then David, I believe you had other evidence casting doubt on such a conclusion. I can't remember.

Then too the geographic location of the Case surname in the late 1700's suggests a migration path along the Great Lakes. In 1790, when the first Federal Census was taken, 52% of the Case households (143) were located in New England; 31% in New York and 7% in Pennsylvania. Thus, over 90% of the Case families were located in these 8-northeastern states. James Case would not be born until 1797 in Massachusetts. In 1860, when a 20 year old William Case (born in Ohio) shows up as a son in the household of James Case in northeast Indiana, in Stueban county, I suddenly feel, thanks to you, that I'm finally " digging up bones" genealogically speaking. James Case is, in 1860, 63 years old; his wife, from Connecticut, is 60; William is 20 and his first child, Ennis, (#5) will not be born until 1871. So the only conflict is the place of birth of William's parents-- and as has been demonstrated with Eli, the census taker makes unintentional mistakes also.

The geographical distribution of the Case Tribe didn't change rapidly. By 1810, 84% of the Case families still resided in these same 8-states. By the census of 1820, after the war of 1812, the movement West had begun but Indiana contained only 2.8%, Kentucky 2.0%, Ohio 13.1% of the Case families reporting in the census. Since the Case ethnic origin is Dutch, one would have expected some Cases in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware in these early years; but there were none. However, by 1840, the same year William Martin Case was born in Ohio, the 8-frontier states, Ohio and westward, accounted for 23.8% of the Case families reported in the 1840 census-- but over 60% of them were still Easterners.

I realize how fallacious such figures can be because all the Case females carry other names as they marry--but the same can be said for other surnames as well. Also, the integrity of the supplier of these data is unknown to me (purchased from Halbert Co.). At any rate, there is strong evidence, I feel, that the Case Tribe followed the northern route, or the second wave of Northwest Territory migration, into Indiana. Also, there is a strong feeling they didn't stay in Indiana for long, perhaps no more that one generation (20 years).

Boy! How I carry on. Goodbye David and many thanks.

Your friend---Case. 7 February 1998.

P.S. I could have gone on for several pages more about the scraps of paper that mention CANAL work as one of several Case clan occupations. Such work would have necessarily crossed across New York, Ohio, Indiana, perhaps Illinois and maybe Kentucky. You may recall, Mary E. Bryant the wife of William Martin Case was born in Kentucky.

Ethnically, though only 2% of the Colonial population, Dutch families and Dutch named towns are found along western Michigan-- towns like Holland, Vreeland, Vriesland. But let me be honest, the large migrations from Europe of the 1830's-1840's formed the bulk of the Dutch influence in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois. Also, the William Case from Holland arriving on the British ship, Minerva, whom I have talked to you about, may have been English and was in Holland because of religious persecution in England. Ah, so much to chase down and not enough time to do it. Goodbye again--Case.

ATTACHMENT #1

Newton County Arkansas - Federal Census of 1900.

Note: There are two generations on this page (I ABCDEF) & (II ABCDE)

IA = my great grandfather, Eli Sanford adams
B = " " grandmother, Elizabeth Faught
C = mary jane adams - my grandmother
II A = great great grandfather, Thomas Faught
B = great great grandmother, mary A. manus

NAME of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family	RELATION TO HEAD of FAMILY	Color	Sex	Month of birth	Year of Birth	Age	Single, married	No. of years married	Mother how many ch	No. these ch living	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother
Great grandfather A Adams Eli	Head	W	M	July	1865	34	M	15			Arkansas	Kentucky	Kentucky
B Martha E	FAUGHT wife	W	F	July	1868	31	M	15	7	4	Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
MY GRANNY C Mary J	Daughter	W	F	Nov	1885	14	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
D. I Sam	Son	W	M	Apr	1890	10	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
E John Lewey	Son	W	M	Feb	1893	7	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
F Nancy L.	Daughter	W	F	June	1896	3	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
Brown Elmer	Head	W	M	Feb	1859	41	S				Tennessee	Virginia	Maryland
A. Faught Thomas	Head	W	M	Dec	1837	62	M	45			Tennessee	dont know	Tennessee
B " " Nancy A.	MANUS wife	W	F	Mar	1840	60	M	45	11	9	Tennessee	dont know	S Carolina
C. Mary L.	Daughter	W	F	Sept	1876	23	Wd	9	4	2	Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
D. II II Walter L.	G Son	W	M	Jan	1893	7	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
E. Elora A	G Daughter	W	F	Nov	1896	3					Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
Taylor Alvin D.	Head	W	M	Jan	1873	27	M	4			Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
Belva D	wife	W	F	Oct	1878	21	M	4	3	3	Arkansas	Tennessee	Tennessee
Fannie A	Daughter	W	F	Jan	1895	4	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas
Iva L.	Daughter	W	F	Feb	1898	2	S				Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas

ADAMS / FAUGHT

FAUGHT / MANUS

great Grandfater of Coyle Case attachment [redacted] 2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

State of Oklahoma 2693

State File No.
Registrar's No. 3

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County Okfuskee
(b) City or town Paden (If outside city or town limits, write RURAL)
(c) Name of hospital or institution:
(If not in hospital or institution write street number or location)
(d) Length of stay: In hospital or institution
In this community 20 years (Specify whether years, months or days)

3(a) FULL NAME Elija Sanford Adams
3(b) If veteran, name war ✓
3(c) Social Security No. ✓

4. Sex M
5. Color or race W
6(a) ~~Single, widowed~~, married, ~~divorced~~
6(b) Name of husband or wife Martha E Adams
6(c) Age of husband or wife, if alive 74 years.
7. Birth date of deceased 7 (Month) 6 (Day) 1860 (Year)

8. AGE: Years	Months	Days	If less than one day
81	11	29	hr. min.

9. Birthplace Tommie (City, town, or country) Mo (State or foreign country)
10. Usual occupation Farmer
11. Industry or business ✓
12. Name Tom adams — FATHER
13. Birthplace Tommy (City, town, or country) Mo (State or foreign country)
14. Maiden name Serena adams — MOTHER
15. Birthplace Tommy (City, town, or country) Mo (State or foreign country)
16. (a) Informant's own signature Tom Adams
(b) Address Paden
17. (a) Burial (Burial, cremation, or removal) (b) Date thereof 6-9 1942 (Month) (Day) (Year)
(c) Place; burial or cremation Paden
Was body embalmed? Yes No no
Signature of embalmer
18. (a) Signature of funeral director Gregg Boyer
(b) Address Paden Okla
19. (a) June 9-1942 (Date received local registrar) (b) Mrs C C Bonbarger (Registrar's signature)

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
(a) State Okla (b) County Okfuskee
(c) City or town Paden (If outside city or town limits, write RURAL)
(d) Street No. ✓ (If rural give location)
(e) Citizen of foreign country? Yes or No
If yes, name country ✓

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. Date of death: Month 6 day 8 year 1942 hour 4 PM minute
21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from Jany 1st 1942, to June 8th, 1942, that I last saw him alive on June 4th, 1942, and that death occurred on the date and hour stated above.

	Duration
Immediate cause of death Strangulation	
Due to Paralysis	
Due to Cerebral Hemorrhage	
Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death)	PHYSICIAN
Major findings: Of operations	Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically.
Of autopsy	

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify)
(b) Date of occurrence
(c) Where did injury occur? (City or town) (County) (State)
(d) Did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial place, in public place? (Specify type of place)
While at work? (e) Means of injury
23. Signature John C. Dorell M.D. ~~or other~~
Address Paden Okla Date signed 6/8/42

State Department of Health

State of Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73152

ROGER C. PIRRONG
STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFIED COPY MUST HAVE EMBOSSED SEAL

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy, original of which is on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the official seal to be affixed, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this date.

January 12, 1998

Great Grandmother of Coyle Case attachment [redacted] 3

MAY 9 - 1956
LOCAL REGISTRAR'S FILE NO.

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
STATE OF OKLAHOMA - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(8-) 095896

STATE BIRTH NO.
STATE FILE NO.

1. PLACE OF DEATH
a. COUNTY Okfuskee
b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION Paden
c. LENGTH OF STAY IN 1b 45 years
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (*If not in hospital, give street address*)
e. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES ☒ NO ☐

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (*Where deceased lived. If institution: Residence before admission*)
a. STATE Oklahoma
b. COUNTY Okfuskee
c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION Paden
d. STREET ADDRESS
e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES ☒ NO ☐
f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES ☐ NO ☐

3. NAME OF DECEASED (*Type or print*) First Martha Middle Elizabeth Last Adams
4. DATE OF DEATH Month April Day 12 Year 1956
5. SEX Female
6. COLOR OR RACE White
7. MARRIED ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED ☒ DIVORCED ☐
8. DATE OF BIRTH July 18 1866
9. AGE (*In years last birthday*) 89
IF UNDER 1 YEAR Months 8 Days 25
IF UNDER 24 HRS. Hours Min.
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (*Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired*) Housewife
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Own Home
11. BIRTHPLACE (*State or foreign country*) Arkansas
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? U.S.A.
13. FATHER'S NAME Thomas Faught
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Nancy Manus
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (*Yes, no, or unknown*) no (*If yes, give war or dates of service*)
16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. no
17. INFORMANT Address Mr.Lewis Adams,Paden,Oklahoma

18. CAUSE OF DEATH [*Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).*]

		INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH
PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a)	Hypostatic Pneumonia	2 days
Conditions, if any, which gave rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last. DUE TO (b)	Fractured Humerus	3 weeks
DUE TO (c)	Generalized arteriosclerosis	years

PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I(a)
19. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES ☐ NO ☐

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20a. ACCIDENT ☐ SUICIDE ☐ HOMICIDE ☐
20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED. (*Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of item 18.*)
20c. TIME OF INJURY Hour, Month, Day, Year a.m. p.m.
20d. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK ☐ NOT WHILE AT WORK ☐
20e. PLACE OF INJURY (*e. g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.*)
20f. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION COUNTY STATE

21. *I attended the deceased from* 11-6-52, *to* 4-12-56 *and last saw her alive on* Approx 3-25-56
Death occurred at 12:15 A *m on the date stated above; and to the best of my knowledge, from the causes stated.*
22a. SIGNATURE (*Degree or title*) M.D.
22b. ADDRESS Prague Okla
22c. DATE SIGNED April 12-1956

23a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (*Specify*) Burial
23b. DATE April 13 1956
23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Paden Cemetery
23d. LOCATION (*City, town, or county*) (*State*) Paden, Okfuskee Co.,Oklahoma
24. DATE RECD. BY LOCAL REG. April 12-1956
25. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE Mrs. W. A. Hallbeck
(over)
26. FUNERAL DIRECTOR ADDRESS Parks Brothers Funeral Home,Prague,Okla

1907

State Department of Health
State of Oklahoma
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73152

ROGER C. PIRRONG
STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFIED COPY MUST HAVE EMBOSSED SEAL

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy, original of which is on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the official seal to be affixed, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this date.

January 5, 1998

STATE REGISTRAR

ATTACHMENT #4

The actual recording as directed by The Index

B-153 23 Dec. 1883	I. C. HALLIMS, J. P.	SMITH, Jery 21	ROBINSTON, M. J. 17
B-153 6 Jan. 1884	N. F. BRADLEY, M. G.	SNOW, M. A. 23	MALE, Sarah 15
B-154 13 Jan. 1884	S. H. SPEARS, J. P.	RAMSEY, J. F. 21	DAVIS, M. 17
B-154 20 Jan. 1884	J. R. TAYLOR, Elder of Church of Christ.	CURTIS, John 47 [α]	TAYLOR, E. J. 41 [α]
B-155 13 Jan. 1884	Samuel H. SPEARS, J. P.	McDAUGAL, J. D. 22	LEE, Heney 16
B-155 20 Jan. 1884	Daniel SEXTON, J. P.	DATSUN, T. E. 23	SEXTON, Marry 22

B-156-157 were blank and not microfilmed.

B-158 23 Jan. 1884	A. HEFLEY, J. P.	RIDDLE, M. C. 25	YOUNG, W. 16
B-158 25 Dec. 1883	Ambrose R. McCUTCHEON, M. G.	CARLTON, S. A. 21	DANIEL, Sarah 18
B-159 2 Feb. 1884	J. C. BLACKWOOD, J. P.	OWENS, Arrion 18	SEMOS, Independance
B-159 24 Jan. 1884	George W. KEITH, J. P.	FULTS, John 31	CLARK, Ellen 28
B-160 17 Jan. 1884	George W. KEITH, J. P.	BIRD, J. B. 23	FAULKNER, Mary E. 17
B-160 6 Jan. 1884	George W. KEITH, J. P.	FILLINGINE, J. E. 23	EDGMON, Joseph ne 16
B-161 27 Jan. 1884	M. ADAMS, J. P.	MANES, D. A. 21	MILLSAP, M. A. 24
B-161 27 Jan. 1884	M. ADAMS, J. P.	ADAMS, E. li Sandford 19	FAUGHT, M. E. martha elizabeth 16
B-162 30 Dec. 1884	Alex DIXON, J. P.	BURETT, W. T. 17	HOLEN, Marry (-)
B-162 6 Feb. 1884	Aaron OWENS, M. G.	REAVES, William 17	MABERRY, Sou 18
B-163 2 Mar. 1884	G. W. BOLIN, J. P.	CASEY, A. F. 26	BROOKS, M. M. 21
B-163 21 Feb 1884	Ambrose R. McPHERSON, M. G.	McPHERSON, J. H. 18	BECHAM, M. A. 18

Mathew Paid the bond

This led us to B-161 which puts Eli & Martha together.

[α] See appendix, page 38.

B-164 17 Feb. 1884	George W. KEITH, J. P.	VILLINES, W. H. 29	SMITH, M. E. 18
B-164 14 Feb. 1884	Elijia B. JONES, M. G.	SNOW, Jasper 26	YOUNGBLOOD, M. E. 16
B-165 17 Feb. 1884	W. J. JONES, J. P.	TAYLOR, W. H. 21 [α]	OVERTURFF, R. A. 16 [α]
B-165 16 Mar. 1884	Mathew ADAMS, J. P.	SIMPSON, A. J. 45	SPRUEL, M. J. 21
B-166 8 Apr. 1884	Alex DIXON, J. P.	CAMPBELL, W. H. 26	ROBERTS, Armilda 16
B-166 3 Mar. 1884	Samuel H. SPEARS, J. P.	REYNOLDS, John 20	SPEARS, Julie 16
B-167 24 Feb. 1884	M. ADAMS, J. P.	SHANE, F. P. 36	HIGGS, R. 36
B-167 11 Mar. 1884	J. W. VINSON, J. P.	WRYNNE, Janes 60	STARRY, Janes 40
B-168 25 Feb. 1884	E. C. DICKEY, J. P.	GREENHAW, G. W. 42	REDDELLE, Silley 28
B-168 19 Mar. 1884	Charlie HENDERSON, M. G.	TUCKER, G. W. 22	SACKEY, P. V. 15
B-169 5 Mar. 1884	D. C. TINSLEY, J. P.	ROBERTS, D. L. 20	BALEW, H. S. 23
B-169 11 Feb. 1884	M. ADAMS, J. P.	SNOW, Janes 22	JANES, Sarah 19
B-170 10 Apr. 1884	Daniel SEXTON, J. P.	TROGLIN, DAvid 23	HEFLEY, Sarah J. 18
B-170 24 Feb. 1884	D. C. TINSLEY, J. P.	DEATHREAGE, A. J. 44	PARKER, Manevery 36
B-171 23 Mar. 1884	D. C. TINSLEY	SONY, Wm. 35	CARLTON, J. A. 16
B-171 9 Mar. 1884	Benton C. DAVIS, Mistry	COALMAN, C. R. 27	STANDRIDGE, T. 18
B-172 2 May 1884	Thos. S. CURTIS, J. P.	CURTIS, William 23 [α]	LOVEL, Alley 16 [α]
B-172 13 Apr. 1884	Mathew ADAMS, J. P.	TUFR, T. J. 21	BARBER, Elizabeth 16

[α] See appendix, page 38.

C 200 = CASE (SOUNDEX) 1840 - 1839

ATTACHMENT #5

INDIANA

Case, William MARTIN (HEAD OF FAMILY) VOL. 36 E. D. 221

SHEET 8 LINE 49

W (COLOR) M (SEX) 41 (AGE) Ohio (BIRTHPLACE)

Vigo (COUNTY) Harrison Twp. (M. C. D.)

Terre HAUTE (CITY) 119 N. 14th (STREET) 119 (HOUSE NO.)

OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY

NAME	RELATION-SHIP	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	BORN
Case, Mary E. BRYANT	W	38	Ky	1842
Case, Emelia ENNIS	S	9	Ind	1871
— Minnie	D	7	Ind	1873
— Willie HAYES	S	5	Ind	1875
— Wallace	S	2	Ind	1878

LAURENCE

LEONARD L. Sept 24th 1880

1880 CENSUS—INDEX
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A-1

PRINTING CO., NEW YORK

Case Family

COYLE AND BEVERLY CASE
5111 FAIRWAY CIRCLE - DCBE
GRANBURY, TX 76049

CASE FAMILY

First Generation

James CASE was born circa 1817 in OH or IN. He married to a woman named Margaret born 1817-20. (He may have been the James Case who married 29 Oct 1835 Warren Co., OH to Margaret MUHONEY.) In 1860 they resided in Warren Co., OH and then moved by 1868 near Arcola, IL. They are found in the 1870 census of Douglas Co., IL. By 1878 James moved again to Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN. The date and place of his death have not been determined.

Second Generation

The children of James and Margaret Case included:

(1) Lucinda CASE was born circa 1838 in OH.

(2)William CASE was born 1840-1843 in OH or IN. He is first found as a nineteen year old living with his family in 1860 Warren Co., OH. By 1870 his family had removed to Arco Twp., Douglas Co., IL and is listed as a thirty year in their household of his parents.

He married 10 Apr 1870 in Douglas Co. to Mary Emily BRYANT who was born in Ohio Co., KY circa 1849, the daughter of John Bryant and Matilda Plummer. William and Mary Emily moved to Matoon, Coles Co., IL by 1872 where their first child was born. By 1873 they were in Indiana. They lived in Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN from 1875 to 1882 and then moved to Ripley Co., MO by 1886. Mary Emily died 12 Jun 1886 Ripley Co., MO following the birth of their youngest son who also died 13 Sep 1886.

William CASE married next 25 Feb 1889 in Randolph Co., AR to Mary Jane Waddle Murphy. She had previously been married to Edward Land and ---- Murphy and had a child from each of these marriages. They resided in Ripley Co., MO as late as 1895 before moving to Lincoln Co., OK by 1900.

William Case died 5 Mar 1912 at Paden, Okfuskee Co., OK and is buried there in Oakdale Cemetery.

(3) Rebecca CASE born circa 1842 OH. She married 3 Mar 1859 Warren Co., OH to William H. HESSINGER or HASSINGER.

(4) Joseph CASE was born about 1846/7. He was probably the Joseph Case who married 24 Dec 1871 Douglas Co., IL to Nancy Ellen MILLER. Their children included Joseph, Nora, Rosa, Dessie, Manford, Morton, Calvin, Daniel, Nellie and William.

(5) Eliza CASE was born about 1845. She may have been the Eliza Case who married 19 Sep 1865 Warren Co., OH to Martin M. WHITACRE.

(6) Josephine CASE was born about 1847. She died 23 Jan 1919 as a result of a passenger train accident. She married 30 Apr 1869 Douglas Co., IL to John STEVENS.

(7) James CASE II was born 15 Sep 1852. He married 22 Dec 1873 to Phoebe Allice ERTEL. Their children included Gert Everett, Mary E., Melvin O., Ottie Luther, James, Eva M., and Pearl L. Case.

(8) Martha CASE born about 1850 married 2 Mar 1869 Douglas Co., IL to John W. KEEDY.

(9) Rhoda Melissa CASE born 1852/3. She married 14 Aug 1870 Douglas Co., IL to John W. VANDEVENTER.

(10) Sidney CASE was born 1854/5. (twin)

(11) Lydia CASE was born 1854/5. (twin) She married to Dawson B. CAIN of Winfield, KS.

(12) Ella CASE was born 1855/6.

(13) Alfred CASE born 1858 OH.

Third Generation

The children of William CASE and Mary Emily BRYANT were:

(1) Ennis C. CASE born 26 Jan 1872 Matoon, Coles Co., IL, died 7 Feb 1946 Woodbridge, San Joaquin, CA. He married 7 Feb 1902 Lincoln Co., OK to Elizabeth O'BRIEN (1885-1909). His second wife was Emily BROYLES.

(2) Minnie CASE born circa 1873 in Indiana. She married to Albert WILSON.

(3) William Hayes CASE born 6 Apr 1875 Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN. He died 21 May 1938 at Paden, Okfuskee, OK. He married 17 Mar 1894 Pine, Ripley, MO to Enola Jane EATON (1878-1961).

(4) Wallace Laurence CASE born 20 Oct 1878 Terre Haute, Vigo, IN. He died 27 Sep 1950 Paden, Okfuskee, OK. He married 27 Nov 1904 Lincoln Co., OK to Pearl HARRIS (1887-1967).

(5) Leonard CASE born 24 Sep 1880 Terre Haute, Vigo, IN. He died 31 Aug 1959 Prague, Lincoln Co., OK. He married 25 Dec 1902 Lincoln Co., OK to Maud Mae LEE (1885-1971).

(6) Infant son born 11 Jun 1886 and died 13 Sep 1886 Ripley Co., MO.

The children of William CASE and Mary Jane WADDLE were:

(7) Elmer CASE born 27 Apr 1890/1 Doniphan, Ripley, MO. He died 15 Feb 1972 Hutchinson, Reno, KS. He married 20 Mar 1912 Stoud, Lincoln, OK to Esther NANGLE (1889-1961).

(8) Leman Tilford CASE born 9 Oct 1892 Doniphan, Ripley, MO. He died 2 May 1957 Hutchinson, Reno, KS. He married 23 Jan 1916 Paden, Okfuskee, OK to Tresa Alta GARRIS (1897-1972).

(9) Erma Ellen CASE born 29 May 1895 MO. She died 20 Sept 1930 Eagle, Ada, Idaho. She married in 1912 to Oscar O. LANE (1883-1958).

(10) Silas Clarence CASE born 4 Apr 1900 Paden, Okfuskee, OK. He died 9 Sep 1953 Ft. Scott, Bourbon, KS. He married 1 May 1922 Ottawa, Franklin, KS to Florence May DONALD (1904-1997).

(11) Lydia May CASE born 29 Sep 1907 Paden, Okfuskee, OK. She died 23 Jun 1969 Houston, Harris, TX. She married to Buck OLIVER, ---- BISHOP, --- CHAPPEL, and Francis BARBIER.

Fourth Generation

Silas Clarence CASE and Florence May DONALD were the parents of:

(1) Cleoria Mae CASE born Garnett, KS. Married 1942 St. Louis, MO to George Baldwin CALLOW (1920-1993).

(2) Silas Clarence CASE Jr. born Garnett, KS. Married 1950 Greenbrier, AR to Betty Sue DICKENS.

(3) Erma Eileen CASE born Garnett, KS. Married to Dale DURFEE, Martin EILTS, Keith EVANS, and Kenneth WEIDE.

(4) Margery Ann CASE born 6 Dec 1931 Garnett, KS. Died 16 Jul 1946 Dardanelle, Yell, AR. Buried Brearley Cem., Yell, AR.

Other Online Case Researchers:

Coyle Case descends from William Case (1840-1912) and wife Mary E. Bryant through their son Wallace L. Case (1878-1950).

Jim Case descends from James Case (1852) and Phoebe Ertel.

Sherry Chenell descends from Joseph Case (1844) and Nancy Miller.

Darlene Rupp descends from William Case (1840-1912) and Mary Jane Waddle through their son Leman Tilford Case.

Judy West is researching husband's descent from William Case (1840) and Mary Emily Bryant through their son William H. Case.

Cheska Wheatley descends from William Case (1840-1912) and Mary Jane Waddle through their son Silas Clarence Case.

Let me know if you would like your e-mail address linked to this page so other researchers might contact you.

Enter your e-mail address to receive e-mail when this page is updated.
Your Internet e-mail address:

Press Here to Register

Return to Cheska's Surnames and Ahnentafel

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0372

This page hosted by GeoCities.

Case Family

Date: Mon, 14 Sep 1998 01:17:09 +0000
From: Cheska Wheatley <cheska@ix.netcom.com>
Reply-To: cheska@ix.netcom.com
Organization: Does My Piling System Count??
To: "Coyle W. Case" <case@hcnews.com>
Subject: Re: Mary Emily Bryant's 6th child
References: <B0000058484@mail.questlinks.com>

COYLE AND BEVERLY CASE
5111 FAIRWAY CIRCLE - DCBE
GRANBURY, TX 76049

Hi Coyle:

Too late tonight to start digging in my paper files but found the following notes on John Bryant- father of Mary Emily:

John A. Bryant
Born 1825 KY (Batch # F505780-28)
1850, 1860 Ohio Co., KY
1863-4 to Illinois
1870 ??
About 1879 to Randolph Co., AR
1880 Randolph Co., AR
Married ? about 1846 No Creek, Ohio Co., KY (IGI) (F505780-28)
to Matilda Plummer- (IGI)
Born 1827 or (1830 No Creek, Ohio Co., KY- IGI)
Died 15 Jan 1892 Ripley Co., MO
Daughter of George Plummer (1796) & Mary "Polly" A. Bennett (IGI)
Issue:
    George W. Bryant (F5057580-28) ? married [illegible]
    Born 1846 KY. - Buried in [illegible] Cemetery.

    James A. Bryant Born 1850 (Batch 5007818-18)
--- plus others

Bryant Clan - Waddle

Freda Roberts telephoned me back in 1994 and she is a Bryant descendant who was also working with one of my Waddle cousins cataloging the Randolph Co., AR cemetery records. She told me that Mary Emily died shortly after giving birth to an unnamed son and this info. comes from her obituary cited below. I don't think I got a copy of the obituary from Freda but I'll check to see if I have it. I haven't been able to keep Freda corresponding with me. Last I heard, her mother had been diagnosed with cancer and Freda was pretty distressed over this. I've written her several time but never got a response. Maybe you can track her down from there:

Freda N. Roberts (405)946-7769 - I talked to her and she will send what she has. cwc oct 4, 1998
4112 NW 15th
Oklahoma City, OK 73107

Afraid I do not have her phone number.

M-1 10 Apr 1870 Douglas Co., IL

to MARY EMILY BRYANT
Born circa 1842/8/9 KY Age 1 year in 1850 census Ohio Co., KY ? Check
1862 to IL OK
Member Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Died 12 Jun 1886 Ripley Co., MO OK
Obit: Bennett News, Ripley Co., MO – County newspaper
Daughter of John Bryant & Matilda Plummer
[Matilda Plummer Bryant d. 15 Jan 1892 Ripley Co., MO. She may have helped raise the children of Mary Emily until 1889 when William Case remarried.] ~~[illegible]~~? OK

2.6. INFANT SON
Born 11 June 1886 Ripley Co., Missouri
Died 13 Sep 1886 Ripley Co., Missouri

Means Case & Bryant families were in the same place.

Note that according to Freda, Mary Emily's parents came to Randolph Co. Arkansas. See attached map
If you look at a map, Randolph Co. and Ripley Co. are adjacent to each
other and these families seem to have moved back and forth between the
two counties. When William married in 1889 to my Mary Jane Waddle he was living in
in
Ripley Co. according to their marriage certificate issued in Randolph Co.which I have in my possession. good proof!

I corresponded with Elfrieda briefly before she died. I may have the article you are talking about as Sandra sent me reams of information which I'll go through again and see if I can pinpoint the migration of
these families more closely.

Did I give you my version of William's chronology?

WILLIAM "BILL" CASE
Born 1840 OH per 1870 and 1880 census records. OK 2 sources should be OK
after 1840 census had closed. would appear in 1850 census as a 9 year old boy.
Born 25 Dec 1840 per living descendants. OK
? Jan 1842 Indiana per 1900 cenus. Both parents said to have also been born in IN
Okla census?
? or as late as 1843 at Terre Haute Co., IN or in OH
Dtr Erma E. Lane's death certificate lists father as W.L. Case b. IL.

W! [Reportedly had a sister Lydia Case .i.Case:Lydia; who lived in Winfield, Cowley Co.,KS and married ----- Cain. She may have died in the
1906 San Francisco earthquake according to William's son Elmer Case.
]

1870 Census-Arco Twp., Douglas Co., IL
William (b. 1840 OH) living in the household of James CASE (b. 1817 OH) &

maiden name?

Margaret Case. Their children: Joseph b. 1847 OH, James 1849 OH, Rhody
b. 1852 OH, Sidney & Lydia b. 1855 OH, Ella b. 1856 OH, and Alfred b. 1858 OH.

William Martin Case

1870-married Douglas Co., IL to Mary Emily BRYANT

yes, my grandfather's brother

1872-Son Ennis Case born 26 Jan 1872 Matoon, Coles Co., Illinois

1873-to Indiana where daughter Minnie was born.

my grandfather

1875-son William Hays Case born Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN ok
1878-son Wallace Laurence born 1878 IN -ok
1880-son Leonard born Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN -ok 119 north 14th street
1880 Census: Resided Terre Haute, Harrison Twp., Vigo County, IN
(1880-age 40 born Ohio, parents born in IN, occupation teamster, 119 Fourteenth St. 3 June 1880 with wife Mary E., age 38 Kentucky, and children Ennis, Minnie, Willie and Wallace all born in Indiana.
(Probably in Terre Haute, Vigo Co., IN from 1875 to 1882)ok
1880,1881,1882 Terre Haute City Directory

To Ripley Co., MO by 1886 where an infant son was born and wife, Mary
Emily, died. new stuff!

William Martin Case

1889-of Ripley Co., MO when he married (2) Mary J. (Waddle) Murphy in Randolph Co., AR.
Continued to reside in Ripley County, Missouri 1889-1895.
    1890/1 son Elmer born Doniphan, Ripley Co., MO ok
    1892 son Leman Tilford b. Doniphan, Ripley Co., MO-ok
    1895 dtr Erma born in MO

maiden name or who? no, this is previous marriage name

Removed to Oklahoma between 1895-1900. 1898 see obituary for proof.
1900 Census: Creek Twp., Lincoln County, Oklahoma.
    1900 son Silas Clarence born Okfuskee Co., OK - Cheska's grandfather
    1907 dtr Lydia May born Okfuskee, Co., OK
1910 census??? Can't read; I've looked!
Died 5 Mar 1912 Paden, Okfuskee Co., Oklahoma. (of "appoplexy") Age 71.ok
Buried 16 Mar 1912 Oakdale Cemetery, Paden, Okfuskee Co., Oklahoma.ok

Back to you soon!
--

-=CHESKA=-
E-mail address: cheska@ix.netcom.com
Web site: <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/6630/>
Rootsweb Sponsor: BADGLEY, CLAYTON, COOPER, & MILLS lists

Case Family

COYLE AND BEVERLY CASE
5111 FAIRWAY CIRCLE - DCBE
GRANBURY, TX 76049

4 Oct 1998

$100.00 check enclosed and put in MM's desk 10-21-98

Mary A. Paul
4314 N. Central Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46205

Hi Mary--

My wife has been very ill, still is; consequently, not much has been done on genealogy or the book this year.

WILLIAM MARTIN CASE

I have found a document on the INTERNET you will find of interest (attached). It shows that my great-grandfather, William Martin Case and his wife Mary Emily Bryant were married in Douglas County, Illinois 10Apr1870.

Note in the First Generation entry, the father of William Martin Case is listed as James Case. You will remember that the 1880 Indiana census for Vigo County says both parents were born in Indiana. This document I send you says perhaps James Case married Margaret Muhoney in Warren County Ohio 29Oct1835.

The appealing thing about James Case and Margaret Muhoney is they had moved by 1868 to near Arcola, Illinois and they are found in the 1870 census for Douglas County, Illinois--and, William is listed as a 30 year old in the household of his parents. This is the same year,1870, in which William Martin Case Married Mary Emily Bryant--*in the same exact Douglas County.*

What do you think?

MARY EMILY BRYANT

If the attached piece of research is correct, much is discovered about Mary Emily Bryant, my great-grandmother. But, if correct, raises some questions. For example, it shows she was born circa 1849; the 1880 Indiana census for Vigo County says she was born in 1842 (based on her age at the time).

The important thing about this report is the revelation that she is the daughter of John Bryant and Matilda plummer. In an email from Cheska Wheatley she says John A. Bryant was born 1825 in ~~No Creek, Ohio~~ County, Kentucky and implies he appears in the 1850 and 1860 Kentucky census (Ohio County). She speculates he moved to Illinois 1863-4. Since his daughter, Mary Emily Bryant, married William Martin Case 10Apr1870 in Douglas county, Illinois, one wonders if John Bryant and Matilda appear in the 1870 Illinois census. I haven't looked because my wife requires my assistance every day.

Cheska has John A. Bryant and Matilda Plummer getting married about 1846, in No Creek, Ohio County, Kentucky. She died 15Jan1892 in Ripley County, Missouri. The same place where her daughter, Mary Emily Bryant, died 12Jun1886. This means the Case and Bryant families were travelling together--which clears up a lot of folklore problems for me.

Also, in Cheska's email, Mary Emily Bryant had an older brother George W. Bryant born 1846 in Kentucky. George is buried in Prague, Oklahoma cemetery about seven miles west of where I spent my early childhood in Paden, Oklahoma. A younger brother, James A. Bryant was born 1850 in Kentucky. No knowledge of his death.

Cheska is a half cousin of mine. She comes from the union of William Martin Case and Mary Jane Waddle after the death of Mary Emily Bryant, his first wife. Mary Jane Waddle is Cheska's great-grandmother.

The remainder of the journey into Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, is well documented.

After all this palaver, do you think there is a good chance that James Case and Margaret Muhony are the parents of William Martin Case?

Kindest regards,
Case
Coyle W. Case

Copy+Attachments to:
David N. Lewis, SpC Research Ass't
Vigo County Public Library
One Library Square
Terre Haute, IN 47807

DESERT RIM ODYSSEY

The Case Tribe in Okfuskee County Oklahoma

1889 to year 2000

DESERT RIM ODYSSEY

The Case Tribe In Okfuskee County Oklahoma

1889 to year 2000

Coyle W. Case – Nov. 4, 1997

Coyle Case
5111 Fairway Cir.
Granbury, TX 76049-5181

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Full acknowledgement of all those involved in this book would result in a tome larger than the book itself-- covering , as it does, fifty-some years of interviews, note taking, visiting libraries nationwide and I am sure, many times, making a nuisance of myself .

The many libraries coast to coast are too numerous to list but they were recorded-- and now that my monetary condition is better than it was in years past, a small contribution is made to most of them each year. One such librarian will be noted. Jeanelle Morris, librarian of Granbury, Texas, operates a small facility but she allowed me to scan all the libraries of Texas, through the Texas Library Exchange Program, when I was hard pressed to find a key reference. For example, one such volume, Alkali Trails or A Social History And Economic Movements Of The Texas Frontier, 1846-1900 written by William Curry Holden in 1930 was found when antique book dealers were asking $150 for it. Jeanelle's help is kind of typical; to all of you many thanks.

I am especially indebted to the University of Oklahoma library, Norman, Oklahoma. Between 1947-1955 many hours were spent there in the History and Engineering departments. At the time, Edward Everett Dale dominated the historical landscape at the University of Oklahoma-- much as Walter Prescott Webb did at the University of Texas.

Due credit must be given to James Knuth (my stepson) and his wife Vickie. They convinced me that writing with a Word Processor would be better than writing the book out longhand (I can't type). The terror and dread of this mechanical monster finally subsided thanks to their expert and patient assistance. Though an Engineer by training and occupation, I don't even like machines. Today, the world of fonts, backscanning of maps and photographs into a typed text and hundreds of words and commands associated with copiers, CPU's, scanners, etc., while still major miracles, are beginning to be mastered. The anxieties and fears, the setbacks and triumphs have made me a better man. Dr. Bombay now makes more sense. Thanks Jim. Thanks Vickie.

Thanks to both my wives, Betty Jo Seamon Case and Beverly Marie Carlson Case. Betty lived through 28 years of *Desert Rim* preoccupation (She was born and raised in Okfuskee County also. Betty died of cancer in 1974). Beverly, my present wife of over 20 years, keeps me in line editorially in addition to being " chief, cook and bottle washer".

The greatest credit must be directed to the many authors in many fields whose works have been pillaged while writing this book. The names of most of these authors, along with a general indication of sources, are noted within the text where they occur and in the bibliography at the back of the book.

Footnoting is a kind of sacred area for me. Elmer Kelton, the noted western novelist and historian, once said that in his mind all writers are thieves of a sort. They take the works of others and fashion works of plagiarism into a story of their own; many times, as in novels, without giving due credit to the original source. (Kelton, 1994-1995- 1996, Private communication and Kelton speeches at Elderhostel programs) .

Dr. C.L. Sonnichsen, like Elmer Kelton, has been a valued advisor on footnoting-- of giving credit where it is due at the right location. Sonnichsen in his little book, The Ambidextrous Historian , gives some rules on the treatment of sources. (Sonnichsen , 1981). Though written with tongue in cheek some years ago, his words made good sense to me-- me, who has never written a book. Sonnichsen's rules, though pungent and obvious, are good reading for the amateur writer. This book, my book, if it gets published at all, will likely be published at my own expense. Thus, not knowing anything about the legal aspects of book publishing, I paraphrase and quote Dr. Sonnichsen's footnoting rules below, pretty much as he presented them with the permission of the publisher, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

THINK BIG

Success and respectability depend on the amount of brain picking you do. If you get all your information from one book, you are pure and simple a plagiarist and can expect to be sued. If you use material from 50 books, you are a scholar and worthy of respect. If you quote from 100 sources, you can expect to be reviewed by the New York Times.

BE BOLD

Sonnichsen stresses documentation-- and you must admit in your footnotes that you got your facts from somebody else. The more notes the better your scholarship. Great scholars sometimes have more notes than text. Possibly the ideal situation, says the great man, would be all notes and no text at all. Though not possible in my case, what this funny honest man says makes a lot of sense.

REMEMBER THE SOURCE

Sonnichsen remembers a college professor who gave a constructed series of lectures throughout his academic career. He came to believe that these lectures were given to him as the Ten Commandments were given to Moses. When he retired, he put these lectures into a book and was immediately taken to court for plagiarism.

BE CAUTIOUS

Custom permits quotations of 50 words or less in reviews and scholarly works without asking the permission of the author or publisher, but if you put the ideas in your own words you can claim them as your own. One can be sued for written borrowings but almost never for borrowing ideas. Just the opposite of patents on inventions.

BE THOROUGH

The supreme sin is to overlook something. Other scholars are alert for some indication that you have missed a key source, and they will slay you if they catch you. A good thief-- that is a good researcher-- gets it all.

BE DULL

Sonnichsen says all scholars react violently against any lightness of touch, any use of personal opinion or imagination, or any ploy of fancy or wit. Scholarship, unless it is produced by a Frenchman or an Englishman, must be boring; just as medicine must taste bad and virtue must be painful.

The renowned Dr. Sonnichsen was born in 1901 and recently died. For decades he taught English at the University of Texas-El Paso. Of his many books and articles he was never dull and often violated the rules set forth above-- probably because he brought a new idea or slant to everything he wrote. His little book is a classic of 120 pages and it is my hope these references to it will bring it back to the best seller lists once again-- or perhaps, out there somewhere, he will look over my shoulder and guide these feeble efforts to describe 100 years along the *Desert Rim* as exemplified by the *Case Tribe* in *Okfuskee County Oklahoma*--- and the various related *Clans*, and their locations, as they progressed from Colonial America to a tragic life along the water deficient *Desert Rim*.

Most of all, I wish to thank my brothers and sisters and all the *Tribe* and *Clan* members who let me into their attics and trunks. Also, to the many who wrote of research of their own and gave me permission to use it in this narrative -- these contributions now number over 200. The hundreds of personal interviews are far too many to enumerate here--and personal phone calls from my records alone exceed 1000--not counting E-mail and FAX messages. From this personal journey has emerged an ancestral awareness that has made the endeavor, for me, worthwhile. Thank you one and all.

Coyle W. Case
5111 Fairway Circle
Granbury, Texas 76049

INTRODUCTION

The Case ancestory is made up of several Clans which, when melded together, make up the Case family tree; known in this narrative as the Case Tribe. Sometime around 1800 these geneology segments made it a family tradition to record births, marriages, deaths, and other events in family Bibles. These Bibles, land deeds, photos, old letters, financial information and various bits and pieces of evidence of their existence were passed down from generation to generation and were usually stored in mice infested attics.

These collections were a considerable tome before I arrived on the scene 3 January 1927.

It wasn't until after WWII that the magnetism of these trunks, fruit jars (best protection against mice), metal boxes and cans drew me to the lodestone of my place in this world. These attics recalled, and in many cases confirmed (or denied), the stories of my childhood.

Mary E. Bryant of Kentucky and William Martin Case from Terre Haute, Indiana, my great grand parents on the Case side of the family, would come to represent defeat in Indian Territory to which hope and labor came to sustain them. The record was clear. I was there to witness the labor , the hope, and yes, the love.

But surely the basic story of the various Case clan migrations to the *Desert Rim*, one must decide, is human failure. The all conquering hero riding the range in freedom was pure myth. Yes, the stories were exciting but the attics, authored mostly by females, suggest things were otherwise than depicted in current literature. Water, as throughout time immemorial, is life; without it, there can be no life. What can one say; the *Desert Rim* is water deficient. At least one year out of five crops fail, or produce very little, while about once every twenty years the drought will be of prolonged duration, as it was in the 1930's decade of my childhood.

In the fifty- plus years since I was medically discharged from the Marines near the end of WWII-- and gave up on becoming a farmer after the war on the advice of my grandfather-- the plight of the people on the land, where the variability of rainfall spelled success or failure for them, continued to dominate the recesses of my mind. But the immediate task was the support of a wife and, by 1949, three children.

For ten-years after the war, I worked full time while finishing high school and attending college under the GI Bill. The full time work was composed of sweeping floors in a steel fabrication plant-- then as a welders helper and, after a blueprint reading course, fit-up man. All this was for a metal fabrication firm in Oklahoma City, (Black, Sivalls & Bryson).

With this same firm and following the successful completion of several company sponsored courses in welding, blueprint reading, estimating, drafting and radiography, I advanced to jobs of welder, welding instructor, estimator, welding foreman, inspector, and finally , in 1954, to chief welding engineer. This work experience fit in well with my college work in engineering at the University of Oklahoma.

In 1955, I went for a job interview in Kokomo, Indiana and, going and coming, I stopped in Terre Haute, Indiana to begin the search for my great grandfather, William Martin Case. In the

Indiana Vigo County library, in the 1850 Indiana Census, I found a 10 year old boy named William Martin Case.

In the 1880 Indiana Census was the same William Martin Case-- now 40 years old-- and his wife Mary E. (Bryant) and four children. I knew the names of the four children and they were all lined up in the proper age sequence. The fourth child was my grandfather. In 1880, he was two years old. The maiden name of the wife, Mary E. Bryant, was known from Case attic records. Mary E.Bryant was born in Kentucky and the 1880 Census data verified the family record in both Kentucky and Indiana.

The Terre Haute City Directory, covering many years, listed the occupation of William Martin Case as a *Teamster* a common canal building job title. From the Case and Bryant attic records and childhood stories was the strong suggestion that the Case family occupation was that of canal building and this had been so for decades. The Case family resided at 119 N. Fourteenth Street in that city (Harrison Township) from 1872 to 1882 which also suggests an occupation other than farming.

In late 1880, William Martin Case left Indiana. There is a terse insertion in the 1881 city directory in pencil, " Delete; Mr. Case gone to Arkansas". Mary E. Bryant also left Indiana in 1880; she died giving birth to a fifth child, a son,Leonard L. Case in the fall of 1880.

Before heading west, William Martin Case buried his wife in her home county in Kentucky, leaving the two youngest boys with the Bryant clan. He then migrated to Doniphan,Missouri where he married Mary waddell. The two youngest Case boys came to Indian Territory with segments of the Bryant clan four years later. Today, the Case and Bryant families are prominent around Paden and Prague, Oklahoma.

So ended my 1955 trip to Indiana. I was elated with what I had learned. Work much later established that the Case tribe were never farmers. They were of Dutch ancestry and were canal workers going back to the 1700's-- migrating from New York, following the Erie Canal, and later moving through Ohio and Indiana. Canal work was the Case occupation for nearly 100 years (1760-1860). Canal work petered out near Terre Haute, Indiana, and the rest of the nation around 1856, as the railroads became the competitive means of moving products across the nation. (Cochrane , 1979). Thus, Canal Building became obsolete as an occupation and perhaps better explains the need to move farther west toward the promise of free land.

At age 26, I took the job in Kokomo, Indiana, with the Haynes Stellite Company a firm that made heat-resisting and wear-resisting alloys. My college training in metallurgy got me the job but, as was to happen time and time again, it was my expertise in the art of welding and commonsense problem-solving that established my reputation. But, alas, in one 12 month period, I was in 37 different states-- generally trouble-shooting welding and application problems, introducing new products and helping the sales force pioneer new uses for the firm's products; mainly in "hands on show me how"situations.

The excess travel proved to much for a young family and the third child was mentally retarded.

In time, I interviewed for and took a job in the Navy nuclear power program headed by Admiral Hyman Rickover, the so-called father of the nuclear submarine. The many conferences and the exposure to American Industry nationwide allowed further work toward putting my childhood along the *Desert Rim* in better perspective. Ever so slowly, I began to recognize that others were viewing me as an expert in my field. As I arrived at major manufacturers for consultations, I was often pressed into speaking engagements before the local welding and metal society functions-- which were egotistical fun. Earlier, back in Oklahoma City, I had served as program chairman for the local Chapter of the American Welding Society and, would, many years later, be granted a life time membership in the AWS for decades of service-- co-author of the W*elding Handbook ,Chairman of the Welding Handbook Committee* and hundreds of other related AWS and ASM activities that seemed to fall into place with ease.

But all was not well at home, for me or for my family, the time away from wife and children made the success and extra income kind of pale into insignificance. So in late 1960, I interviewed with the International Nickel Company of Canada (INCO-NYSE) for an R&D position where I would spend the next 28 years. Again, the absence of metallurgists with qualified practical welding expertise caused me to, once more, become popular for "putting out fires". By this time, INCO products were in great demand in the nuclear power market and in many other corrosion, strength and heat-resisting markets. After a time at INCO's New York headquarters (67 Wall Street) and, following the physical transfer of their research facilities (welding products also) from Bayonne New Jersey to the main wrought alloy facility in Huntington, West Virginia, the Case family settled down in West Virginia for a more serene existence.

However, over a six-year period, I was promoted three times from R&D, to Technical Service to Market Planning and, ultimately, I was transferred to a distribution managerial post in the east; then to district and regional managerial positions in Chicago.Throughout this long time period, the search for my ancestors continued. In the attic records was a notation about a British ship *Minerva.* On the manifest list of this ship that arrived in New York harbor in 1758 is a Dutchman, William Martin Case. He is listed on the ship manifest as *Indentured Servant* and thereafter disappears from public scrutiny.

Though the data are by no means certain, the Dutchman looms very real because the Dutch numbered less than two percent of the Colonial population and a high percentage of them, like the Dutchman, were canal workers as were my great grandfather, William Martin Case, and my great-great- grandfather before him. During the 1930's, my father, William Martin Case (Bud) and his team of mules (Tom and Jack), would gain some acclaim as a levee building *mule skinner* along the banks of the Deep Fork branch of the North Canadian River.

In 1974, after the loss of my wife of 29 years to cancer in Chicago, I returned to the INCO home office as manager of field sales, then to worldwide sales and marketing manager, and some other titles that placed me in a position of defining direction in areas of manufacturing and product development. Finally, on my recommendation, the welding and joining activities of the firm were spun off from INCO's core wrought alloy business and I became President of the new company starting from the ground up in Newton, North Carolina. The new firm was mandated to alter its method of distribution to include Welding Distributors as a marketing centerpiece for the new company. There were over 600 of these firms with over 2000 locations. These firms are intensely local in their consumption of welding products. But, more impotantly, for me, I visited all of them and, almost without fail, they became my allies in defining life on the *Desert Rim*-- yesterday and today. After great success with this new company, I retired from there in 1988 under a consultancy agreement that placed me on call to INCO for the next four years.

The point of this not-so-short introduction has been to establish the base from whence research about life along the *Desert Rim* was conducted. Looking back over expense account records, call reports, letters, vacation logs, etc., it is estimated well over a million miles were travelled in this long time period (1940-1998) . INCO came first, always, but the *Desert Rim* was never far behind

.

As can be perceived from the prologue and the foregoing work history, most of my life has been spent alone; in a car, on a train, on a plane, or on a bus-- but always enroute somewhere else. In later years, as I neared retirement, each trip involved people interviews, the usual library visits and the continued purchasing of books relevant to life where water supplies were inadequate for earning a living on the land.

Since retiring in 1988, my second wife and I undertook a 10,000 mile automobile trip through the American West, including a ferry trip by me to Alaska. I spent eight weeks in Europe with sleeping bag and spending numerous over- night stays with farmers who also rented rooms. Europe has a great system for visiting the countryside. In eight weeks, I only slept in my rented car once-- while visiting Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, Andorra, Italy, Yugosalavia (before it's breakup), Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (before it split into two nations), Switzerland, Luxemburg, and England (I had been to Great Britain, Germany and France numerous times before while working with INCO). The travel techniques involved in a trip of this type, with a narrow focus on agriculture, is not as difficult as it seems. Away from the large cities one feels completely safe and, despite a formidable language barrier, in most cases, the " lay of the land " speaks for itself in a language almost anyone can understand. I used one guide book on this trip. (R. Steves , 1971) .

My retirement required four years of consulting for INCO (numerous trips and market studies). There were a number of trips to Mexico as an independent consultant. There was an eight week job for the State Department in Bangladesh. The trip to Bangladesh was made to assist with the expansion of a small primitive industrial base in Bangladesh (Chittagong & Dhaka) with a side trip to Katmandu, Nepal and a week at Cox's Bazaar a resort town on the Bay of Bengal near the Burma border, (done during the Bangladesh Ramadan holy season when no work gets done anyway). On the way home there were stops in Bangkok and Tokyo as a bonus for working eight weeks for nothing but expenses.

From a viewpoint of agriculture, there can be no description for Bangladesh other than desperate and pathetic. When times are dry, the fate of Bangladesh agriculture hangs on how much water India allows Bangladesh to have from the Ganges River (name change to Padma River inside Bangladesh) . But the over powering problem is too many mouths to feed. The Population of

Bangladesh is projected to grow from 115 million (1989) to over 235 million over the next few decades-- and religious doctrines will surely bring these figures to fruition. Further compounding the problem, apart from the population growth and the chaotic economic activity, is a forecasted increase in the " greenhouse effect" which may cause a shrinkage in available land for farming. If Bangladesh is devastated by storm surges and inundations, millions and millions of refugees will thereby be created.

Bangladesh today exceeds the suffering I saw on the *Desert Rim* in Oklahoma during the 1930's. Yet no native of Bangladesh will admit it. At a dinner on the eve of my departure from Bangladesh, I became involved in a discussion of my findings and recommendations connected with my stay in Bangladesh. By this time, I was fed up with the place and on this night my host would be the equivalent of the Banker and Absentee Landlord of the 1930's Oklahoma of my childhood. When talking of the poverty of Bangladesh versus the prosperity of the USA, this ungentlemanly gentleman said, " The poverty of Bangladesh is mainly the product of it's own land-- and, if one considers that the prosperity of America is accomplished by plying 6% of the earth's humans (Americans) with 34% of the earth's resources-- many non-renewable within the USA's own boundaries-- then one concludes that America is perhaps more overpopulated than Bangladesh". This being my last night in town, and weary to the bone, my unfortunate, but sincere, reply was, " bullshit".

However, as rich countries go global, as they have, while population pressures increase in poorer ones, as they have, one wonders what the outcome will be. During the 1980's decade, an additional 842 million people were added to the earth's population, while croplands were eliminated to make way for roads and buildings, soil erosion and degradation caused millions of acres of farmland to be abandoned, and irrigation led to widespread salinization of the soil. Back of this is solid evidence that amazing gains in biotechnology ; in pesticides, new grain strains, fertilizers, and a host of other feats, are not fixed forever. There are some disturbing quantifiers. New seed strains, such as rice and wheat, lose their resistance to disease and pests in five to fifteen years after their introduction and need to be replaced by new strains.

The reader needs to be reminded that I was in Bangladesh as a metallurgical consultant but the pressing need for food, and a population out of control, does not allow one to forget agriculture for long.

In the last ten-years, I have attended 18 *Elderhostel* programs. These are one and two week University programs devoted to specific subjects. By arriving a week early and staying over a week after, the University where the course is held can be explored within the realm of one's special interests. For example, in tracing the Shields side of my family tree (Fannie Shields Harris was my great grandmother on my father's side and she was the daughter of John Shields who was born in Kentucky in the late 1700's).There were references to John Shields being of Scottish decent-- that he married a full blood Osage American Indian lady while visiting a friend on the Osage Reservation in northwest Arkansas in 1823 when he was 41 years of age

.

But the most exciting notation about John Shields was his recruitment for the Lewis & Clark Expedition in 1802; he was twenty years old. The Kentucky Census supports the notation and the

Journals of Lewis & Clark mentions John Shields in a laudatory way at several places in their report. Later we find John Shields in Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

Several *Elderhostels* were selected with John Shields in mind. One such *Elderhostel* involved Ricks College in Rexburg, Idaho which involved a week-long horseback camping trip along the Lolo Trail and through Lolo Pass itself. For those unfamiliar with *Elderhostel* a descriptive reference work is included in the Bibliography of this book.(Mills, 1993).

Elderhostel also hosts foreign programs of two and three weeks duration. The one I attended was in Israel, Turkey and Egypt to study the oldest irrigation societies. Of these, all have failed with the possible exception of Egypt.

The greatest assistance in the preparation of this book came from the various clans that make up the larger Case Tribe. Without the contents of many attic records, this narrative would be less personal and 100 years on the *Desert Rim* would be a mere rehash of an oft-told story of water scarcity.

In summary, let me iterate again, the book is not about race, though race is a factor. It is not about geneology per se; but geneology establishes the geographical path of clan migration from the humid East to the semi-arid *Desert Rim*. The book is only mildly chronological. These factors are merely the vehicles used to transport the clan participants to their final destination.

The narrative , above all, is thematic. Water is dominant. How could it be otherwise? Irrigation, the rise of farm mechanization, the management of soil, the science of farming (fertilizers, seed strains, pesticides, animal breeding, biological advances, etc.) find their place albeit in an almost random manner.

Okfuskee County Oklahoma was, in the beginning, a state in the Creek Indian nation, established when the so called Five Civilized Tribes were forcibly removed from their homes east of the Mississippi River. They occupy one short Chapter in this narrative because their betrayal and defeat has been repeated over and over many times. However, I knew Niffy Grant and Pilot Billy, both Creek Indian Chieftains, and attended grade school with their children. The history books didn't get the story straight. At the very best the history books were lies. The Creeks were a kind, resourceful and intelligent people--naive, perhaps.

Thermodynamics is a critical theme related as it is to scientific energy principles. There is a basic law of physics that states, "*Energy cannot be created or destroyed*". No trained scientist challenges this law but, when the nature of the energy is altered, man's ability to utilize the altered energy, in it's new form, is impaired-- such as when ancient acquifers are pumped dry. It is a complex issue and one aggravated by human greed.

The infusion of energy-- be it sunlight through the grass, or the grass as food energy through the buffalo, or of the Comanche's acquisition of the horse, or the White man's killing off the Indian's food supply in order to more quickly defeat him -- the end result is always the same-- some win, some lose.

Webb describes this concept with respect to excess land energy gained and used by the people of America over the long period of 400 years. Now this energy source is gone. The land has been used up. (Webb, 1952). Bowden employs a number of energy alteration examples then tries to "pull the pieces together" around the concept that energy can neither be created or destroyed. He contends that for every action there must be an ensuing reaction, for good or bad, and cautions that man better be more careful before toying with such an intricate natural system. (Bowden, 1977).

Of the nine brothers and sisters that make up my immediate family; none are farmers; two are deceased. All, except me, never left Oklahoma. The quality of the land improved as large land owners reverted to ranching. The small farmer was already a condition of the past. The ideal of the family farm as postulated during my childhood was a hoax-- it never existed. The myth of the family farm as a viable social tool has been used to justify a mountain of farm legislation. Land grants, the distribution of irrigation water, product subsidies and tax laws have ***all*** had an institutional bias toward displacement of the small farmer. This bias favoring large-scale farms and corporate agribusiness has been subsidized by the American Taxpayer.

The myth of the family farm has been used to obscure the dominance of agribusiness and the corporate penetration of agriculture and this, in turn, has contributed to the plight of the migrant worker, the decline of small towns, and the economic difficulties of the small number of independent farmers remaining--not counting the former land owners who now serve as serfs (insert managers) to those who dispossessed them. But serfs they be, as surely as in the middle ages of feudal Europe. Bud and Ethel, my parents, never had a chance because these large trends had an almost immediate negative impact on the *Desert Rim* participants.

Major trends would have been enough ultimately to destroy the small farmer but the semi-arid nature of the *Desert Rim* land, alone, would have been enough to produce failure. It is a great land for raising animals as long as one does not overgraze. The plowing under of prairie grass, in the end, produced the *Dust Bowl.*

So this is the setting. The *Desert Rim*, by definition, is two irregular geographic lines, running from Canada to Mexico. These irregular lines run several hundred miles apart dependent upon the amount of rainfall each receive in any given year. The Eastern line is arbitrarily established at loci where rainfall averages 25 inches per year. Okfuskee County Oklahoma lies almost exactly on this line. In some years a crop can be raised but one year out of five yields nothing and one must have a financial "nest egg" to tide one over until moisture returns.

The Western line of the *Desert Rim* is established in a like manner where the average rainfall drops to 10 inches per year--only a fool would try to farm here. Part of the Harris did in Southeastern New Mexico and failed. Farther west, farming is impractical without irrigated water. Technically, the *Desert Rim* is listed in various places as sub- humid or semi-arid, both meaning exactly the same thing. The term *Desert Rim,* as used in this narrative, seems more descriptive although it will be more offensive to town boosters, railroads, real estate people--and others who, for whatever reason, choose to delude themselves. Others before me have used terms such as the Great American Desert, Great Plains, Southern Plains, or High Plains to describe the area but all share the same conclusion: ***not enough water***.

But, in any event, regardless of description, all places on the *Desert Rim* are treated shabbily by nature when the true desert breathes on them--creating drought. Based on the whims of the true desert, the loci of the lines describing the region can move 100 miles East or West in any given year.

This story deals with these fluctuations in a thematic manner. But it also describes the condition of the Case Tribe for over 100 years in Okfuskee County Oklahoma. It also reports on the various Clans regardless of their origin or where they found themselves on the *Desert Rim*. Thus, the narrative begins with the Harris/Shields clan in Texas, the Bethel/Adams clan west through Arkansas, and the Case/Bryant clan through Kansas and Missouri-- and points eastward.

The land was rich. The millions of buffalo in early times attested to that. The Cattle Culture again proved the land bountiful--but for " Petes sake; don't overgraze me when moisture is deficient".But they did with sad results.

Free- Range cattle ranching only lasted a few years. The entire Cattle Culture era only lasted about twenty years. Overgrazing was ultimately a problem as the *Desert Rim* population moved westward--but then barbed wire, windmills and several other factors changed that to a manageable condition. Perhaps equally devastating was the infusion of foreign capital (British mostly) and Eastern money as well (whiskey money). It matters only a little that they went broke as well.

Then the **sodbusters** arrived. Town-boosters, railroads, land speculators, and, yes, local and federal agencies, over promoted the last free or cheap land to be had. In a sense, the pale horse was at the gate. The end was in sight. Like the bronco rider said, " I can't stay on and I can't get off". The plow did the rest of the job. Only the frugal and cautious survived and invariably these were those who owned their land. Then there were the lucky who held on to the land until oil came along-- then farming became a tax write off until the grass could be restored to a cattle raising condition. This reclamation of the land required time and a low rate of return on invested capital while the grasses were being restored. Only the rich with tax write off privileges could take on the task. Same old story--the rich became richer; the poor didn't matter.

As always, after the people, the land of the *Desert Rim* will survive. It is a stubborn soil and is difficult to destroy. The last pioneers tore it, gouged it, cut down its meager forest cover, and plowed under its shielding grasses-- exposed it to the drought and wind; the land simply blew away--yet most of it survived. The *Dust Bowl* was a brutal lesson and a potent teacher.

The land shaped those who lived on it more than they changed it. The nature of water was misunderstood. The amount of water available to nourish the earth doesn't change. The hydrological cycle hasn't changed on the *Desert Rim* in millions of years. The amount of water to nourish the land is fixed by a power greater than mortal man. It is up to man to manage his resources wisely. Thus far, man is not doing a very good job.

Bud and Ethel, my parents, had no means of knowing about, much less understanding, the fundamentals that governed their survival on the land. Poppa Case knew but died, in 1950, before oil was discovered on the west forty of the old Case homestead in 1954. Bud and Ethel then owned the land and one-third of the oil royalty. For all of their suffering, God's scales would seem to be in balance after all. But, no, Ethel, my mother, died in 1974, in May, before My wife Betty died in June of that same year. Thanks to the oil, Bud never spent a day on welfare; having to accept charity was one of his greatest fears. After Ethel died, Bud languished in melancholy for a number of years then slowly drifted into dementia that accompanies the mental jungle known as Alzhimers disease.

As mentioned in the **Prologue**, the *Desert Rim* hasn't changed-- only the inhabitants have changed--perhaps mortal man is, finally, getting the picture. In July 1997 enroute to attend the annual Case family reunion, not a single row crop was found between Prague and Okemah, Oklahoma.

ok

PROLOGUE

The *Boy* was not born in town. The young soon-to-be mother , Ethel , was to give birth at the end of an impassable one - lane road on a rented farm in northwest Okfuskee County Oklahoma. There was no doctor in attendance at his birth. The date was 3 January 1927.

The *Boy* came squalling into this world by the light of a kerosene lantern. Warm water was hissing on a woodburning cookstove. The delivery took place atop the kitchen table covered with it's red and white checked oil cloth cover. Muslin flour sacks captured the *Boy* as he emerged from the mother's womb. The oft-washed flour sacks were flecked with blood where the *Boy*'s grandmother had cut and tied the umbilical cord.The trio made a ghostly image on the oil - skin window shade caused by the meager shadows cast by the light from the kerosene lantern.

There were six inches of snow on the ground and a window rattling " blue norther" was in progress. The *Boy*'s father was not there having gone to town to fetch the town's only physician, Dr. Baumgartener.

The grandmother cleaned the *Boy* in the dishpan of warm water and he was soon feeding and then sleeping on his mother's breast. The mother, Ethel, was 18; the father, Bud, was 20. The marriage license shows the *Boy*'s parents, Bud and Ethel, were married 16 April 1926--close enough to nine months to preclude any major town gossip.

Bud, the father, was a tenant farmer; more precisely, Bud was a "sharecropper". He owned no land; the landowner lived in the city. This absentee landlord could, and did, exercise his prerogative of telling Bud what to plant--usually cotton-- a cash crop.

The *Boy*'s grandfather, Wallace L. Case, (known to the *Boy* as Poppa) had a clear legal title to the land he purchased in 1904-- or , perhaps more appropriately , the legal system allowed Poppa to steal the land from nine Creek Indian orphan children with the help of Creek Indian Chief Niffy Grant-- the children's guardian. It is doubtful any of the orphans received any of the money. The contractural machinations were all nice and legal, of course, but the transaction bordered on thievery nonetheless. The disenfranchisement of the American Indian continued in Oklahoma in 1904 as it had in the Eastern United States 200 years prior. The geography had changed for the Creeks but the brutal game remained the same.The countyseat of Okfuskee County is located in Okemah, Oklahoma. The Okemah Courthouse was invariably crowded with judicial, legal and political personages waiting in line for their share of the spoils.

To the *Boy* Poppa represented success; while Bud represented lack of success. Poppa took appropriate measures to protect the soil while there was no incentive for Bud to do so-- in fact, Bud was prevented from doing so by an absentee landlord looking for cash only. Thus, in the beginning, the difference between owning land and not owning land was, to the *Boy*, of major significance-- and it was. Still is. But soon the *Boy* saw that land without reliable water meant defeat for everyone sooner or later.

Tragedy for the *Boy* was played out in Okfuskee County Oklahoma. The semi-arid Southern Plains region of the United States, of which Okfuskee County is apart, is a land of not enough predictable rain to grow crops dependably. The great historian Walter Prescott Webb called it the *Desert Rim*. It was identified by early historians and mapmakers as " The Great American Desert" . (Webb 1931&1957) (Jackson 1966) (Bowden , 1977) .

The Case tribe lived several miles north-northwest of Paden, Oklahoma at the dead end of a single lane dirt road. Over a hill and down a steep cliff lay the Pettiquah River; a stream that flowed, after a few miles of its existence, into the deep fork of the larger North Canadian River. A branch of the Pettiquah was located on Poppa's farm and, in a rough canyon, was a cold free-flowing spring that never ran dry despite year after year of drought. The spring sustained the water needs of cows and, with much manual labor, a garden and orchard were made to grow. The *Boy* began to realize, early on, the importance of water as a function of tribe existence. The preacher Oliver York, at Burnett Mission, would call bread the staff of life reading from the Bible but in the *Boy*'s mind the staff of life on the *Desert Rim* was water--No water;no bread.

For the *Boy*, life was a kaleidoscope of learning. By three or four years of age he was well versed in sexual matters. He observed the animals and unintentionally saw his mother atop the father and immediately connected the two events as being good. Procreation would remain for the *Boy* a necessary, though mystical, activity all his life.

At five years of age the *Boy* began school but was already working ten hour days on the family farm. The family moved four times in five years but the mother took an aggressive special interest in the *Boy*'s education as did a one-armed school teacher Levi Lewis (and his school teacher wife , Edna). The *Boy* excelled in every subject and passed seventh and eighth grades in the same year.

The *Boy* noticed the dust storms were coming with increasing frequency . Unknown to the father, the world market for farm produce was oversupplied and had been for the last twelve years or so. Hard cash was practically nonexistent. Year after year Bud and Ethel lived on the brink of starvation and the *Boy* could see that friends on adjacent farms were disappearing as well--having been dispossessed by the banks. The sale of their meager possessions was always a tearful scene and ofttimes there would be creditors on hand to take the proceeds of the sale.

The *Boy* had a special friend in his grandfather. Poppa owned the land he farmed. He didn't believe in debt of any kind. No money:no buy. The *Boy* never forgot the lesson and he could see the validity of it played out in the mass exodus of bankrupt families. Crops failed for Poppa also but when that happened there was always a considerable herd of cattle. Poppa developed a small economic cycle within the larger depressed world cycle such that, though times were lean, he was insulated from the greed of monetary predators who infested the land. The cash crop was usually cotton but Poppa had read of the boll-weevil heading northward from Texas. He simply switched to cattle raising, baling hay to feed them and to the raising of hogs and the corn needed to feed them. This worked for a time but times were still rough and the *Boy* was traumatized for months after finding his grandfather crying as government agents shot his cattle herd. It was the best price he could get. There was a world wide depression and the land was too dry to provide food for the animals to hold them over until better prices returned. Another lesson for the *Boy*. But the lesson made no sense when hungry people abounded everywhere in Oklahoma at the time and , by Government edict, no meat could be given to hungry neighbors. The *Boy* concluded that the absence of water was at fault but never could rationalize meat rotting on the ground when people were hungry.

Despite the natural beauty around him, the *Boy* grew to hate rural Okfuskee County farm life especially the sharecropper farms that would not yield sufficient income to survive. He cringed for his parents when the landlord, and then the banker, would come by to inspect the condition of their respective investments. There was no end to the back breaking toil, sometimes around the clock, with nothing to show for it at years end.

After suffering the embarrassment of the landlord and banker inspections during the growing season, the harvests of the 1930's, the *Boy* remembers, never produced enough income to pay off the debt at the end of the year. So with hats in hand, Bud and Ethel would find it necessary to go see the banker, with the *Boy* in tow, about a seed money loan for the coming year. One year the grandfather had to co-sign the bank note. After another year of hard work, 1934, there was nothing to show for it and Poppa had to pay the debt. There was talk of Bud becoming a farm-hand for his father but Government work on the deep-fork levee allowed Bud to produce another losing crop.

There were joys as well as hard times. Singing in the church at Burnett Mission. Nature was an unending source of fascination. The *Boy* would trap animals in the winter months; thanks to Poppa who provided the traps and taught him how to use them. Poppa gave Bud and Ethel a battery operated radio in 1935. Apart from the regular programs, the noontime news opened up a window on the rest of the nation. The fireside chats of President Roosevelt were inspiring. The President knew of the problems on the *Desert Rim*. What was also revealed was that most farmers had plenty of water in other parts of the country farther east. The *Boy* pondered this because Bud had not produced a single bale of cotton in four years because of drought. But for the meager help of the grandfather, the *Boy* realized without such help his family would have been among the faceless "Okies" enroute to California-- to a fate oft times grimmer than that which they had left behind in Oklahoma.

The *Boy* continued to trudge to Bethel school, three miles each way. The family had no electricity; no car; no indoor toilet; no telephone; no running water-- a team of mules; a meager supply of farm equipment; two cows and some swine. The long walk to school provided some relief from the unrelenting hard work. To the mother's dismay the father, Bud , began to severely discipline the *Boy* for minor infractions.

By this time, the *Boy* had two sisters and he began to see himself as another mouth to feed. However, in 1935, Poppa obtained a few hundred dollars when the old homestead was leased to Amerada Petroleum. A lease gives the leaser the right to drill for oil for a specified period of time. Amerada didn't drill but this process was continued in five year segments several times after the *Boy* left home.

Also in 1935, Poppa purchased a new truck and the *Boy* and Bud accompanied him to the West Texas Panhandle. Bud's sister, Minnie, and her husband Pete Gammill were large cotton farmers there. Minnie was blind and Pete read nightly as this was their main form of entertainment. Though uneducated formally, Pete had a huge library and since he was a cigar smoker he kept his better volumes in those cigar boxes. In one box the *Boy* found a new book authored by Walter Prescott Webb entitled THE GREAT PLAINS. The book changed the eight year old *Boy*'s life. As Pete read, it became clear that lack of water was not a new problem on the High Plains. It had always been so.

The *Boy* thought his uncle Pete was rich but, to his dismay, in 1937, Pete and Minnie and their three children returned to Paden, Oklahoma, for the last time. Pete had gone bankrupt and they were enroute to California. The *Boy* was shattered. Pete gave the *Boy* the Prescott Webb book remembering his interest in it. The *Boy* still has that book and at the tender age of ten became a student of his environment.

Bud continued to beat his oldest son and in a climatic altercation, in September 1940, Bud knocked the *Boy* down and kicked him. The simple cause was a trip to town in which the *Boy* was not allowed to go along as in the past. There was too much work to be done. Bud left for town the next day, a Saturday, while the *Boy* harvested peanuts but feeling unfairly treated. The *Boy* was thirteen years old. At noontime the *Boy* unharnessed the mules and fed them. He then went upstairs, threw his clothes out the window, along with his cotton sack, walked into the woods and kept going. His escape had begun.

The *Boy* walked to Burnett Mission where the local groceryman loaned him five dollars. Big George Davis knew the *Boy* and had loaned him money before-- always repaid-- usually in furs, chopping wood, or in fence post.

It was a long walk from Bud's farm to Paden where the railroad and main highway came through. Today, the highway is little used. The town of Paden sits north of the two large branches of the Canadian River. When highway Interstate 40 was built, it was located between both arms of the Canadian. Paden's death as not unexpected; it's population dropped from 600 in 1930 to 100 in 1970. The railroad was discontinued and it's tracks removed numerous decades ago.

Keeping off the road, the *Boy* spent the night in the weeds across from the bus station in Paden. At 7 AM, he caught the bus to Shawnee, Oklahoma-- a mere 30 miles from the family farm. The cotton harvest was underway and the *Boy* got on board a cotton picker truck near Shawnee's town square which took him to his first job-- feeling pretty much like a fugitive.

Feeling unsafe from his father, the *Boy* moved west through numerous towns; finding work by word of mouth primarily. Changed his name. Slept under bridges mostly or near the farm where he was working at the time. As the weather turned cold, the *Boy* would hide in the back of domino parlors or sneak into barns. The *Boy* had successfully begun his escape from the *Desert Rim*. He knew how to "hop" freight trains. Hitch-hiking was easy for a kid in those days. The *Boy* roamed the West and, at the same time, became more financially secure. However, he once arrived in Buckeye, Arizona, with only ten cents between he and another fellow but ten cents bought a loaf of bread in those days. The next morning with no breakfast the *Boy* went to work for a Mr. Yoakam, a cotton farmer, who used irrigation water to make the soil grow instead of rain from the sky. Arizona , the *Boy* observed, was much drier than Oklahoma.Irrigation was a miracle to the *Boy* and he wondered from whence the water came.

During the lunch period , when most cotton pickers would open a brown bag of food they had brought to the field, farmer Yoakam noticed the *Boy* continued to work, apparently, he had no lunch. As the *Boy* arrived at the scales to have his cotton weighed, farmer Yoakam gave the *Boy* an apple. Farmer Yoakam had seen hungry kids before but none who applied themselves like this one. There was a raging angry fire in his eyes the farmer had not seen before in children .

As the Yoakam fields were finished , the farmer approached the *Boy* about other work that paid more than picking cotton. As a result of this offer, the *Boy* spent the next several months on the Yoakam farm-- opening irrigation ditches to let water in and then closing the ditches to keep the water out. He was taught how to drive a truck and, finally, to operate an earth moving caterpillar (he mentally noted the name J. I. Case written on the side of the equipment). The *Boy* had never driven a motorized vehicle in his life. Farmer Yoakam had no children of his own and that is, no doubt, why the friendship between the man and the *Boy* grew into something special for both of them in a very short time. But, alas, a letter, from a friend, arrived from California citing the abundance of jobs at higher wages there. Farmer Yoakam advised the *Boy* not to go but he seemed to understand the *Boy* had to go. That, like a magnet, he was drawn to " things just over the hill".

The night before the *Boy* was to leave, farmer Yoakam drove into Buckeye and visited the *Boy* in an old bus with no wheels where he lived-- an Italian lady had placed the bus on blocks and rented it for $2.50 a week. Farmer Yoakam had purchased a train ticket to Richmond, California, for the *Boy*. With misty eyes, the *Boy* and the farmer said goodbye to each other. Farmer Yoakam died while the *Boy* was serving with the Marines in the Pacific in 1944. The *Desert Rim* left a scar on the *Boy*; the loss of his farmer friend left a void time has not filled-- nor would he wish it to be so.

In California, the *Boy* worked as a fruit picker until a job at the C&H Sugar factory in Crochett, California opened up. He worked as a laborer and as a fork lift operator (later losing this good job because of California's child education laws which required that chidren return to school after summer work). The *Boy* was fifteen at the time and suddenly without a job. By serendipity, and illegally, he, with the help of an older man, obtained a Teamster's Union card. The older man went through the hiring line for the *Boy* and the *Boy* appeared on the job-- the job paid an unheard of sixty cents per hour as a truck "swamper". The *Boy* was never without money thereafter. Times would be slim but the *Boy* vowed no banker would ever rule his existence as it had the existence of Bud and Ethel, his parents.

World War II was in full swing by this time and as the *Boy* approached seventeen, he returned to Oklahoma to join the Marines which required parental consent .This was a shaky time between the *Boy* and the father but with the aid of the mother the father relented and signed the papers. The *Boy* loved the Marines. Still does.

The *Boy* was in the first assault waves in the battle for Iwo Jima. His Battalion captured the key position, Mt. Suribachi, where he won the Purple Heart medal and a Presidential Unit Citation. The *Boy* came home from the war with a partially paralyzed left leg, the result of enemy inflicted gunshot wounds. After two operations on his leg at Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, California, the *Boy*, in due time, was returned to Norman, Oklahoma, were he had enlisted, to be medically discharged.

Thanks to the G I Bill, the *Boy* received a first rate Engineering education and, finally, after many years, became President of an important metals company.

However, the *Boy* did not exactly escape from the *Desert Rim*. For the next fifty some years of his life, following WWII, he roamed America-- and the world-- in many good paying jobs, unrelated to the land or farming. But what happened to the Case tribe haunted him. So along the way, he worked this second job of trying to find out how the Case tribe arrived on the *Desert Rim*; what they did when they got there, and what was there about the *Desert Rim* that caused them to fail once they were in place.

This book, for the *Boy*(now a man), is a kind of homecoming. The *Desert Rim* is still the heartless bitch she always was. Just before Bud died he put his arms around the *Boy* and in a loud, gruff, but friendly, voice proclaimed from a mind long departed, "Monk do you think there will be enough rain to raise a little cotton this year?" Monkey had been Bud's nickname for his first born son when the *Boy* was just learning to talk. The *Boy* hung his head and cried and wondered why he had been away so long. While the *Boy* might complain of a lost chidhood and a scar imparted by the *Desert Rim* , it was obvious Bud had died from a life-long raw, open sore that never had a chance to heal.

CHAPTER 1

THE DESERT RIM
A DEFINITION

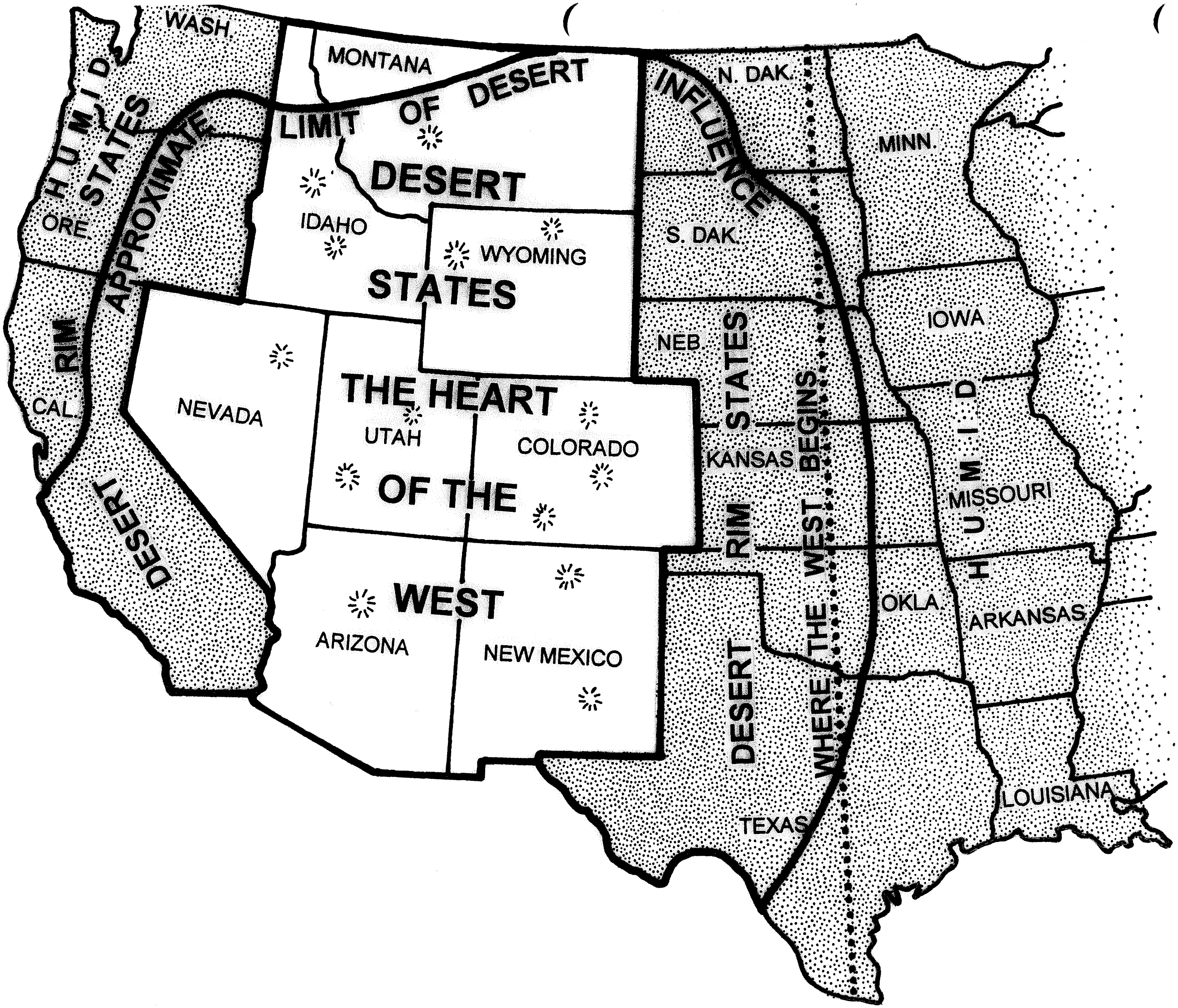
The definition of the *Desert Rim*, set forth in the Introduction, brought many cries from Clan reviewers for more careful clarification. My son, Rod, said, " Please don't give me any of that loci stuff." ---" Speak in plain English so all can understand ". Any attempt to define the *Desert Rim* is largely an exercise in futility. Even in a geographical sense, it helps very little. In other ways, the ingredients of the *Desert Rim* are too many and varied to help the farmer predict survival year after year via row-crop farming. The wind is variable, but a constant most of the time; however, combine it with 100 degree plus temperature, without rain, for two-weeks and the young proud corn planting is wilted to the ground. Then, there are the spring tornadoes usually accompanied by a broader band of hail in various diameters. Nor can one predict the rainfall frequency nor its amount that will insure successful agriculture productivity year after year.

But we had to start somewhere. In the Introduction, the *Desert rim* on the East was defined by an annual rainfall of 25 inches. This amount varied from Canada in the North to Mexico in the South. This, not surprisingly, did not produce a straight line on a map. Furthermore, the water data are averages. One year the rainfall might be 30 inches per year with only 20 inches falling the next. So the nice authoritative looking curved line is of little help. It is a guesstimate based on water data supplied by the USA Weather Service.

The *Desert Rim* on the west is established where rainfall averages 10 inches per year. No successful row-crop farming can be reliably carried out in this area without applying water artificially. Known as irrigation. As a compromise, this Western side of the *Desert Rim* is made to coincide with the state boundary lines. What I meant to say was, "A plot of arbitrary rainfall data points, up and down, from Canada to Mexico, when joined, using a pencil on a sheet of paper, produces a solid line drawing (picture) of the *Desert Rim.*.

These state lines are a very close approximation of the western boundary of the *Desert Rim*, though my ancestor, Thomas Yancey Harris, Jr. would argue the point. In 1906 on the Penasco River in Southeastern New Mexico, he would struggle to "prove up" his 160 acres of farm land. He was the oldest child of Thomas Yancey Harris and Fannie Lee Shields (My great grandparents). He failed. His survival depended on a fair share of irrigation water from the Penasco River. Large ranching interests purchased land above him and soon the Penasco could no longer provide water for everyone. It was a story repeated over and over in the American West. To his credit, Yancey,Jr. would "cut a deal" farther west in the high country west of Siccoro, New Mexico working for the man who dispossessed him on the Penasco. Yancey, Jr., as a grown man, came to Paden, Oklahoma one time with his parents. The parents remained in Paden with my grandparents while Yancey, Jr. returned to Arizona (near Show Lo) where he raised cattle above the Mogollon Rim in the summer, and below it in winter. His parents remained in Paden and both are buried in the Paden cemetery.

Rainfall on the *Desert Rim* is as unpredictable as it is scanty. If one studies the weather data, those nice neatly drawn isohyetal lines implies predictability where there is none. They do allow the


WASH.
MONTANA
HUMID STATES
APPROXIMATE
LIMIT OF DESERT
INFLUENCE
N. DAK.
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DESERT
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S. DAK.
WYOMING
STATES
IOWA
NEB.
RIM
STATES
THE HEART
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
WHERE THE WEST BEGINS
OF THE
MISSOURI
HUMID
DESERT
RIM
WEST
OKLA.
ARKANSAS
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
DESERT
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
CAL.

construction of a map presented in this book. In Okfuskee County Oklahoma between the 96th and 97th meridians (Latitude) and between the 35th and 36th parallels (Longitude), rainfall has varied between 15 and 40 inches per year. In the far western section of Oklahoma 10 to 16 inches of rainfall annually is normal. East of the so called *Desert Rim,* on the Arkansas-Oklahoma border the rainfall runs 42 to 52 inches of rain per year but the soil is poor and mountainous.

The *Desert Rim* in technical terms is known as **semi-arid** or **sub-humid**. The "white" states on the map are classed as **pure desert.** No confusing definitions here they are **arid !** They are "oasis" states and row- crop farming is not done without the application of irrigation water. Irrigation water can come, at great cost, from dammed-up rivers or from underground aquifers (many of which are being pumped dry).

At any rate, the map, with all its faults, is presented to help identify the *Desert Rim* as it is presented in this book. The definition set forth in the Introduction brought many cries for clarification--and the map is a simplification included for that purpose. The farmer still had to balance a host of variables over which he had absolutely no control. However, he became very good at what he did and when I heard the term the "Right Hand Of GOD", for the first time, I was certain the reference was to my grandfather. He was the tallest tree in my childhood forest. He was the "rock" to which our family survival was anchored in Okfuskee County Oklahoma. Always cheerful, and involved, he never failed us in the direst of circumstances. When Poppa Case died in 1950, I was working as a welder in Oklahoma City at night and carrying a full curriculum of engineering study at the University of Oklahoma. My mentor had died but I renewed the pledge to remain true to his memory. The night of the day of Poppa's funeral, I walked into the woods and drank from the cold canyon spring that never went dry in the terrible 1930's. It seemed to exemplify the strength of an exceptional human being. I still return to that spring at every opportunity and draw invisible sustenance from its cold waters in a dry land.

The map, it is patterned after work done by the great historian, Walter Prescott Webb. Note there are portions of the pacific coast states that fit the water limits set for this book but they will be ignored. However, for those who have travelled Southern California, Eastern Oregon and Southeastern Washington, the water problems are everywhere apparent. (Webb, 1931 & 1957).

Paden, Oklahoma , on the Western edge of Okfuskee County, lies on the East side of the *Desert Rim* just about on the heavy black line in the middle of the state North to South (map). On the West side of the *Desert Rim* level longitudinally with Paden would be Clovis, New Mexico. West of Clovis is nothing but pure desert. The desert can be defeated by increasing elevation. In fact all the desert states have high elevations that collect moisture, as rain or snow packs, that feed the many small rivers and streams for at least part of the year. All these states have a significant livestock culture based on this source of moisture . Springs are found in certain areas and the drilling of deep wells is widely practiced, identifiable by the ever present windmill. In the desert states, it takes from 40 to 60 acres of land to raise one cow and much of this land has no economical electrical access, as a consequence, the windmill is still a workhorse when it comes to raising animals in the heart of the desert.

Webb, at various time in his long career, argued that our nation was composed of three distinct regions: (1) East, (2) South and (3) West. The West, he said, was short on water. Not only that, he claimed all 17 states that make up the west had been trying to hide this overwhelming fact for at least a century. To certain citizens of the West, these were fighting words.

There had been a tendency on the part of writers to mix a good deal of sentiment with their history of the West. In the case of local politicians, railroads, land speculators and town-boosters, known in polite terms as the Chamber of Commerce, one can understand their exaggerations. A less polite, but better word for their activities, rather than sentiment, would be **lies.** Because of the difficulties to be overcome there, the West has been a land of adventure, of hardship, of novel solutions to specific problems -- and, yes, over- statement and exaggeration. There is a glamorous feel about it that is hard to dispel, that eludes rational analysis and simple statements. For the farmer, both are easy; **not enough water!**

Those who speak of the shortcomings and deficiencies of an area, or a country, do so at the risk of bringing down a local storm of criticism. Even the scientist has to apologize for designating certain areas as (1) **Arid** or (2) **Semi-Arid** -- some invent words such as sub-humid in order to shield themselves from the local critics. For example, John Wesley Powell in his report on " Lands Of The Arid Region ", claims he adopted the term "sub- humid" to keep from offending certain of his bosses with the Bureau of Reclamation with the correct terms of Arid and Semi-Arid. Though Powell was the first to set forth the necessity of new institutions for the West the politics of the time literally " chewed him up and spit him out ". Today, the brilliance of his work is understood and accepted -- but, alas, too late. (Powell, 1878), (Reisner, 1986) (Webb, 1931).

Using Prescott Webb's map, the West could be traveled to and seen. Today everyone knows how to get there. However, Webb was the first to admit that this geographical certainty did little for the *Desert Rim* farmer who had to eke out a living utilizing nature's inadequate water supply. As one looks westward , as the map shows, the true American desert is found. Here the farmers decisions are easy; irrigation water must be available or you don't farm. Dreadfully lacking in rainfall, except in the very high elevations, all these "white" states are classed by Webb as the " Heart of the West". The West (beyond the vertical dotted line on the map) comprises more than half the nation's area--all or part of 17 very large states. Internally, the West is divided into three strips, laid one beside the other, on a north-south axis--a mountain strip in the center flanked by the flat, almost treeless, *Desert Rim* on the east and the Pacific slope strip in the far west. These gigantic natural features give variety and part of the character to the country; but they do not explain it, either separately or in combination. One can never understand the West-- all of it-- in terms of the rolling plains, in the east, the craggy mountains in the middle, or the western slope to the sea; for none are common to the entire region.

The desert is the one unifying force in the West. The desert climbs all but the highest mountain peaks, dwells continuously in the valleys and plunges down the Pacific slope to the sea . As the map implies, the desert is more severe in the middle layer but it breathes on the other two. Or as Webb said, "The desert is like the guest who came to dinner and didn't leave".

CHAPTER 2

THE LAY OF THE LAND

LEAVING INDIANA

It is doubtful William Martin Case knew in 1880, at age 41, when he left Terre Haute, Indiana, that his final destination would be the last free-land frontier in America. It is equally doubtful he knew what the **Desert Rim** was like--and why it was that way. Water was, and still is, plentiful in Terre Haute, Indiana and Doniphan, Missouri. More probably his information was based on brochures and other notices supplied by vested interests such as the government, land speculators, railroads and "boosters" of various kinds. Then too, the demise of canal building as an occupation and the failure of a small freight business, as the railroads became the cheapest means of moving goods, no doubt left him with little money. Land was expensive in Indiana and Missouri while the various land openings and lotteries in Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) offered free-land-- but no one mentioned water or drought.

William Martin Case departed Indiana broken-hearted. His wife, Mary E. Bryant, his childhood sweetheart, died in 1880 soon after the birth of their fifth child, a son, Leonard L. Case. After doing those things death requires, my great grandfather deposited his young family with relatives in Kentucky, across the Ohio River from Indiana. He told business associates in Terre Haute he was going to Arkansas (See note in the Terre Haute City Directory for 1881) but, instead, he went to Missouri. In 1885, he took a new wife, Mary Waddell. This union produced four children and the birth dates of these children suggest William and Mary must have headed out for Kansas and Indian Territory more or less immediately after the wedding.

LEAVING KENTUCKY

The four Case boys remained in Kentucky with the Bryant clan until 1885 after which they progressed across, Missouri, southeastern Kansas then into Indian Territory. My grandfather, Wallace L. Case, was seventeen; third oldest in this group of boys. (Soundex file, 1880 Census). He tells the story of driving a team of oxen to Coffeeville, Kansas; but not in time for the 22 April 1889 Land Rush that opened up Indian lands to white settlers. There were periodic stops to work, farm, and otherwise generate a "nest egg" sufficient to allow them to continue their journey westward. The Bryants did not make it to Oklahoma until 1895. By then most of the free-land was gone.

There were further openings in 1904 and 1906 when the lands of the Ponca, Oto, and Missouri and of the Kaw and the Osage tribes were distributed among the tribal citizens. These reservations were made by allotment and not open to white settlers. Each member of the Osage tribe, for example, received more than five hundred acres. The ancestors of Nellie Blackstone, my great-great grandmother and the wife of John Shields and the mother of Fannie Shields, participated in these allotments. Fannie Shields didn't die until 1916--but her allotment had to be split between nine other brothers and sisters. Between taxes and certain legal expenses, all ten Shields children sold their allotments after approval by the Osage Tribe leaders. The Osage, known as the Children of the Middle Waters, were uniformly abused and uprooted. To make room for the tribes displaced from East of the Mississippi River, the Osage were forcibly relocated to near present day Pawhuska, Oklahoma. Largely by luck, the Osage retained possession of the mineral rights under their land. Later oil would be found on the Nellie Blackstone allotment but this is another story touched on in a later chapter.

HOME IN OKLAHOMA

By 1886, William Martin Case, my great grandfather, and Mary Waddell, his wife, were already in Indian Territory to make the run for free-land. So the story goes William Martin Case did not succeed in his claim for land; he was a "sooner" and the Army Court disallowed his claim. Great grandfather was not alone. Many were evicted, some illegally, but the term *sooner* remained one of disapproval--until the gridiron success of the University of Oklahoma football teams made it palatable to the local population in the twentieth century. Today, the Case and Bryant clans are prominent families around Paden and Prague, Oklahoma. They came as row-crop farmers but none of them farm today without some form of outside income.

Nonetheless, they have endured in this one spot for over 100 years. In 1903, Wallace Laurence Case, my grandfather, would wed 17 year old Pearl Lee Harris, recently arrived from Fannin County Texas. His younger brother, Leonard L. Case would wed 18 year old Maude Lee, from Garfield, Arkansas, the same year. The following year, 1904, the brothers, and their wives would purchase adjacent farms north- northwest of Paden, Oklahoma (See Land Abstract # A.3305 in the author's possession). The abstract consists of over 80 legal size pages and final approval was not recorded until August 1, 1908. The position of the Creek Indian land owners, in this case orphan children, is tragic.

EARLY SETTLERS

The Case and Bryant clans should have known about the water problem. The Harris and Shields clans had been in eastern Texas before 1850 but water was generally adequate in Fannin County Texas where they lived. However, with passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, pioneers flooded into other parts the **Desert Rim**, though not in Indian Territory for obvious reasons. A majority of the contenders for Oklahoma land were from western Texas, Kansas and Nebraska where many were ruined in the drought of 1882-1883.

In fact, the greatest clamoring for new land came from states surrounding Indian Territory and they naturally contributed the largest number of new settlers. In all the various runs, people from the state nearest the run predominated. Texans claimed more than eighty percent of the homesteads in the Cheyenne-Arapaho opening--and dominated the population in areas bordering the Red River and in Old Greer County (once a part of Texas). Residents of Kansas and Texas shared equally in overall percentages of all the runs. Thus, the warning signals were there; don't move too far west if you are a row-crop farmer. But the amazing thing was; these homeless, seeking a new chance, did not view themselves as failures from whence they came. My ancestors undoubtedly felt the same way.

NATIONAL LAND FEVER?

There were other warning signs. Major Stephen Long conducted an expedition through the **Desert Rim** in 1819-1820 and about which he wrote a very lengthy report in 1821. He called the area " The Great American Desert". The term was accepted and placed on maps-- and was still known by that term in 1860. Major Long wrote that the region was,"almost wholly unfit for cultivation and, uninhabitable by people depending on agriculture for their existence". Those are pretty blunt words. It is almost as if the pioneers wished to be deceived.

The history of the **Desert Rim** is an integral part of that peculiar phenomenon of restlessness that pushed people across the North American Continent in an unending pursuit of richer soils, better opportunities, and the chance to start-over. The movement of so many people from many different geographical locations suggests a primeval urge, a free-land urge, to "get in under the wire" on this one last chance to be "somebody"-- a land owner!! This manifestation of "moving on" seems to have existed from the very beginning of America--or even before that in British Colonial times and in Europe. Through centuries of acclimation, the pioneers, as a group, appear somewhat gullible and prone to follow huckster-like schemes.

There is a running thread of cruelty woven in to the fabric of the frontier body politic. It is a mental suggestion that the Westward Movement's leading edge held a small percentage of losers, misfits, shysters, murderers (on the run) and always the political, legal and judicial "hangers on"-- mixed in with those souls merely seeking a better way of life. Common sense suggests this is the way it was.

Though merely emulating a national policy, pioneer treatment of the Red Man was barbaric and morally inexcusable in a civilized people. History books for children, portray the Native Americans as having a premodern understanding of land ownership. When children are informed that the Dutch bought Manhattan for $24 worth of trade goods, they rightly think, "how stupid". What a bargain! What foolish Indians, not to recognize the potential of an island! Not one history book points out that the Dutch paid the *wrong tribe* for Manhattan. The Canarsee Indians didn't own it to sell; they were just passing through! (Loewen-1995) (Wallace, Irving & Wallace-1983).

The interior plains of the **Desert Rim** remained basically unchanged for centuries until white settlers came in the late 1880's. Angie Debo, a pioneer and a first rate historian, explained it in one paragraph--it was a matter of culture--"pitted with the wallows of the vanished buffalo and broken with irregular green lines of timber that marked the courses of the few streams, the land had absorbed generations of red men--because the Indians lived from the land, not on it".

But the pioneers were not to be denied. The thick grasslands were an impressive testament to the richness of the soil. The lands comfortable, fruitful, look disappeared rapidly as industrious farmers burned, plowed, and over-grazed hundreds of acres, then thousands, then millions. The land could not cope with this aggressive disruption; nor would nature allow it for very long.

In the beginning the rains came as Poppa Case, my grandfather, remembered. For my ancestors in Okfuskee County Oklahoma, the period from 1889-1920 were good years. Cochrane called it the "*Golden Age of Agriculture*" but he was speaking of the nation as a whole. (Cochrane, 1979). Across the nation, crops were good and prices for farm products in the first two decades of the twentieth century were one of the few times that the farmer's purchasing power matched the rest of society. The ratio of agricultural commodity prices to the farmer's expenses for this period is the basis of farm "*parity*" price support payments today. Unfortunately, the small farmer, nationwide, is gone now, and these subsidies now accrue, at taxpayer expense, to large farmers and conglomerates who don't need support payments.

Poppa's descriptions of his new home was of water; the weather was at times turbulent. Nature did everything on a grand scale and with intemperate mixtures of it. wide shallow rivers were torrents one day then sluggish meandering streams with treacherous quicksand, or broad strips of blowing sand on still another. Dry air evaporated rainfall quickly, so that one could experience a downpour and a sandstorm almost simultaneously, if the wind was strong enough. Summers were hot and long; winters were windy and cold--in the spring the rapture of nature's renewal was interfered with by the unimaginable terror of spring storms. In autumn the whites and the Creeks grew closer together; the mysticism of nature drew mankind under the same umbrella of awe and wonder--but the two opposing cultures never came close to a mutual accommodation of each other's views. A social tragedy.

Profound attachment to the land characterized both Indians and whites. But there were striking differences in their attitudes toward land use and toward the larger natural sphere of which it was a part. To the Indian, the land was one component of a great order of trees and streams, wind and rain, man and beast. He was but one part of a harmonious, unending cycle. The land belonged to all and no one. The Indian tilled only the soil needed to grow food for his family, not to sell to a neighbor or to feed a process that sustained a distant people. His livestock grazed freely, without fences usually, and he hunted in the open woods and plains to fill his stomach, not his purse. He had little desire to conquer the sod or change land that nature had made inhospitable to cultivation. He accepted nature as it was. The Indian often lived a life of violence and insecurity, but not conscious of poverty, for he tailored his needs and desires to nature's apparent order.

For these reasons, Indian life left the land mostly unchanged. The only scars were natural, marks of erosion, fire, or flood. If game overgrazed an area, hunger soon drove them to other pastures, followed by the Indian, and in time the grass healed the wounds. Even when houses replaced the tepee, towns were laid out in accordance with the terrain, respecting streams, woodlands and pasture so that there was little sense of man's destructive impact, although a vigorous society flourished. No wonder the settlers marveled at the beauty and the empty, undisturbed quality of this land they coveted. Whatever the varieties or logic of nature's dispensation, the white settler, unlike the Indian, arranged the land to suit his background and practices learned in more humid climes in the east. Attitudes and practices that were natural and prudent seemed "backward" to the whites dedicated to earning more than subsistence from the land. The Indians' calmness toward nature was branded as apathy by those imbued with a different work ethic. A willingness to accept what nature gave without destructive effort was judged "lazy" in the eyes of many whites. This divergent view, reflected in many social attitudes, underlay much of the tension between Indians and whites. Also, the pioneers viewed it their job to carry out the national policy of *Manifest Destiny*--which many viewed as one of displacement of the Indians, and, when all else failed, annihilation.

The **Desert Rim** pioneers did not differ from those who had moved west earlier in search of wealth and a new life. They were the final part of the long drama of filling up the continent. They wished to establish homesteads, rear families, develop a society, and attain economic security. The ideal was praiseworthy, but the pioneer psychology was not. The white settler believe firmly in dominating the land. Man clearly came before nature in his priorities, a view that religion, history, and human desire seemed to certify.

When the rains came, the weather was often turbulent. Nature did every thing on a grand scale and with intemperate mixtures of rain, wind, hail, tornadoes--followed by the blazing sun and then months of no rain but lots of wind, dust, and blasted crops. In subduing and arranging the land, the pioneers did untold harm to nature's order of things. The first act was usually to plow a fireguard around his claim, then burn off the grass surrounding his dwelling. To ease the task of plowing, he often burned off whole fields before plowing. This was prime grassland that had never seen a plow. Those burrowing creatures and other wildlife who survived the fiery carnage soon fled before the cutting probing plow. Determined to tame the prairie environment with habits of farming learned other, more humid, climates, the first **Desert Rim** settlers turned the rich soil and it's grass cover under with plow; then exhausted it with too many crops. The soil that did not blow away in dry times washed off during rainy seasons. Human energy, self deception based on the desire for security and gain, and mechanical inventions broke the balance of nature that had sustained the complex ecology of these semi-arid plains for millions of years.

My ancestors were no more greedy or profligate than other American pioneers. Out of touch and perhaps ignorant, they sincerely believed in their right to this promising cornucopia of land. After they slashed the meager timber, destroyed the watershed, burned the grass, and depleted the soil by over-cropping, the earlier pioneers could move on to new ground as had other generations before them-- now there was no place to go to find virgin land-- this was the last frontier. Indifference and negligence accounted for much of the devastation as did ignorance. By the time the entire plains region was settled, agriculture was a business rather than a way of life. It was a risky business, with high stakes and the biggest gamble of all was dry-land farming on the semi-arid **Desert Rim.**

The clans: ***Adams, Bethel, Bryant, Case, Harris, and Shields***, my ancestors, arrived in Okfuskee County Oklahoma during a wet weather cycle and willingly let it convince them that the land would support most kinds of farming. Even with some negative early experiences, they were reluctant to admit that there was no escape from nature's caprice. By the 1890's, territorial journalists and agricultural experts were preaching the need for windbreaks, contour plowing, stubble mulching, and terracing. Some, like Poppa Case and his brother Len, got the message, and within the bounds of their meager cash resources, took positive steps that allowed them to survive and, even prosper, in each of their lifetimes. I was extremely proud of them both.

Drought alternated with flood but times were good in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Poppa Case soon learned that the only safe prediction about *plains* weather was that dry years followed wet ones in both long and short cycles. Mother Pearl, as we called my grandmother, received infrequent letters from her ancestors in central and west Texas which recalled the burning droughts of 1886-1887. These were classified as acts of God. In reality God had little to do with it.

In the years following the Civil War, the young married couple, Pearl's parents, Thomas Yancey Harris and Fannie Lee Shields would eke out a hardscrabble existence in northeast Texas in 1879. These were my great grandparents. Farming everywhere was in trouble. Despite adequate water for crops in northeast Texas, a bare existence was all the soil provided. The habit of over-cropping drastically reduced crop yields. But it wasn't just the worn-out and abused soil. A combination of economic and financial factors, from 1873 onward, tended to destroy the viability of the small American farm. Increasing mechanization of life and rising human expectations eroded "sharecropping" agriculture. Tom and Fannie Harris owned no land but they needed cash for the new year and they had none. So they moved lock stock and barrel on to the **Desert Rim** in west Texas.

Unknown to Tom and Fannie, the opening of vast new lands throughout the **Desert Rim** and elsewhere, coupled with the static money supply enforced by the gold standard, caused farm prices to fall below what the farmer had invested in his crops--not counting the unremitting, back breaking labor of both he and his wife. The cheap prices of land, easy terms and the outright gifts of farms offered by land speculators, railroads, and the state government, through homestead laws, were not so generous in reality as they seemed. The great mass of new farmers in central and west Texas arrived poor. They had to borrow money to live and to buy seed to put in a crop. They had to mortgage the soil they had just obtained. The over-all result of these conditions was to drive the Texas farmer into a form of peonage. Tom and Fannie lost everything. Virtually all white farmers owned their land in 1860. A majority were tenants a generation later. Those who were not farming for "shares" on someone else's land worked all year for almost no return.

It was too late for Tom and Fannie Harris, my great grandparents; but farming in the 1870's, and again in the early 1880's, proved profitable for those with a small amount of money because land values were at an all-time low and rainfall was above average. But the continual decline of cotton, corn, and wheat prices was a hazard as bad as the weather--and utterly beyond the farmer's control.

Even the rockribbed farms of New England, following the Civil War were depopulated. The Eastern farmer could not compete with the endless miles of midwestern prairie soils where moisture was never a problem. But the Eastern farmer, and to some extent the Midwesterner, possessed an escape valve. He could move to town and join the growing industrial class; he had certain advantages in competing with the Irish and other immigrant city masses and could rise socially into the industrial middle class. Industry, in the North, kept pace with the flight of people from the farms and was able to absorb them as new markets opened up. (Fehrenback, 1983).

This long movement from farm to city was largely unknown to my ancestors as they struggled to preserve the colorful agrarian myth. The movement from farm to the city created a rural nostalgia that kept the myth alive for over a century--and even today there are Farm Aid television specials keeping alive a rural mythology that no longer exists and is misleading . Whether the movement was good or bad was immaterial; it was irrestible and inevitable.

Nonetheless, things were looking good for the Case Tribe up in Oklahoma. The Golden Age of Agriculture provided my grandfather with a brief window of tranquility and prosperity from 1900-1920 which he would never see again. When the 1920's began the nation was generally prosperous, although agriculture was on very shaky ground. When my parents, William Martin (Bud) Case and Ethel Mae Bethel, married in 1926 hard times had arrived and they came to stay. I came along one year later 3 January 1927. The lay of the land wasn't good for Bud and Ethel and it would grow much worse in the "dirty" 1930's.

Bud, my father, enjoyed a boyhood of learning to farm at the feet of a successful father. Poppa Case put down in a log book the times it rained. By the time Bud was born, he had established a rainfall pattern over a five year period. Rain varied widely in amount and the dates of rainfall were chaotic. Over the next five years, satisfactory rainfall resulted in good crop yields and world prices were at a record high. The ten years of weather data (1904-1914) brought increased confidence in crop reproducibility. But in 1912, a drought came and crop yields decreased by 30 percent but good market prices were offsetting. In 1913 the moisture returned and 1912 was soon forgotten. More than the vagaries of the seasons, moisture and temperatures, was the wind. It was the most difficult feature of the region's climate to tolerate. Because of the great variations in the temperature and humidity of air masses colliding over the plains, winds frequently whipped up tornadoes and lightening storms that scattered hail and sand in their wake. One observer noting the electrical content of prairie lightening," Sometimes the atmosphere was so charged with electricity that the points of the horns of cattle would at night blaze with tiny tapers of light."(Dale,   )

Poppa, and then Bud, learned to "read" the wind and sky with concerned accuracy. Windmills turned away from the wind and shut-off when the wind reached 20 to 25 miles per hour (so as to not tear up the vanes). If hawks rode on the wind currents while small birds were juggled like balls, the breeze was approaching 30 miles per hour. At about that speed, Russian thistle were uprooted and became tumbleweeds that raced across the land until they found a fence. Driven along at 60 to 70 miles per hour, masses of them easily flattened a five wire barbed wire fence.

In early times, the winds were a necessary part of the plains' subtle ecology, since they reseeded grasses; but they equally foretold danger for man and animal when they became tornadoes or took on hurricane force. when the winds were most savage horses and cattle turned their butts to it and drifted away; but the pioneer learned to interpret the air's moods, and like the lordly bison that preceded him on the prairies, he faced into the wind. (Sandoz,   ).

So pervasive were the effects of climate on daily life that an ironic brand of humor developed that blended understatement with hyperbole. There was the story of a man plowing in summer when one of the mules overheated and died-- before the farmer could remove the harness from the dead mule, the wind shifted and the other mule froze to death (Dale   )-- or the reverse, " It was so hot plowing summer corn, the corn started popping and the mules, thinking it was snowing, froze to death". Or if you lost your hat in a gale--don't chase it-- take the next one coming by! Chinstraps on cowboy hats were a wind related invention. And a recent one about houses. They have special features called "crowbar holes"to gauge the wind. You shove the crowbar through the hole; if it bends, the wind velocity outside is normal; if the bar breaks it is better to stay inside the house. (gunther,   )

Yet even the climate had its blessings--the summers were hot but the wind gave some relief. The cool fronts of autumn and winter turned the sky a brilliant blue. The climate joined with the vast terrain to reenforce the impression of a land of infinite possibilities. People revised their sense of proportion where farmsteads became ranches and acres might change into domains. Such an enlarged viewpoint gave the settler a sense of importance perhaps and no doubt compensated for many drawbacks and disappointments. Putting a happy face on a grim situation hasn't diminished as far as I can tell. In an environment where everything--climate, soil, vegetation, topography, scope and isolation--has combined to make achievement difficult, the people of the **Desert RIM** have endured with dignity and pride.